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The Eclipse of the 'Abbasid Caliphate

Original Chronicles of the Fourth Islamic Century

Edited, Translated, and Elucidated
by
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Barrister at Law,
and
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D.Litt., F.B.A.

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THE ECLIPSE OF THE 'ABBASID CALIPHATE

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PREFACE AND INDEX

BY

D. S. MARGOLIOUTH.

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PREFACE.

Mr. H. F. Amedroz, who had won the gratitude of students of Islamic history by his editions of Hilal's *Book of the Viziers*, and Ibn al-Qalanisi's *History of Damascus*, besides numerous monographs on legal and historical subjects,[1] was occupied in the last years of his life with preparing an edition of the portions of Miskawaihi's work which deal with events posterior to the Chronicle of Tabari, to be followed by the Continuation by Abu Shujā', and a new edition of the fragment of Hilal's Chronicle which he had already published as an appendix to the *Book of the Viziers*. Of the volumes of Miskawaihi an edition had already been issued by the Gibb Trustees, being facsimile by photography of the copy in Constantinople; Mr. Amedroz, himself one of the Trustees, had provided one of the volumes with a Preface. The facsimile is not easily legible even by experts; and Mr. Amedroz, besides deciphering it, had collated the second volume with a Bodleian MS. (Marsh 357 covering 345–367 A.H.),[2] and had supplemented the author's statements from various MS. sources, both earlier and later than Miskawaihi. For the edition of Abu Shujā' photographs of the Constantinople MS. had been lent by the Sultanic (then Khedivial) Library of Cairo.[3] This MS. is exceedingly clear, though in many respects faulty.

The proofs were regularly submitted by him to the present writer, who had for many years had something like a partnership of studies with him. In October of 1916 I accepted an invitation to lecture at Lahore, and in consequence of my absence from England Mr. Amedroz stopped the printing which had by that time reached about the middle of Volume III. I was shocked on my return to England in April, 1917, to find that he had passed away the month before. In his will he left a sum of money for the completion of the work, including a translation, with the request that I should undertake this.

I proceeded to carry out his wishes, but the work was interrupted by a journey to the East in the winter 1918–1919, undertaken in connexion with the War. It was however to Mesopotamia, giving me the opportunity of seeing some of the country which forms the theatre of the events recorded in these Chronicles. One of the few cases wherein haste in literary matters is not only excusable but desirable is when the completion of a dead man's work is laid upon some one who is him-

[1] A memoir of him was inserted in the J.R.A.S. for 1917, p. 632.
[2] A MS. of the Asiatic Museum, Petrograd, has been described by Ivanow.
[3] These were returned to the Library in 1919.

self advanced in years. Although then I have done my best to understand these texts and render them intelligibly, I am conscious that much more might have been done in the way of annotation, and collation with other authorities, ancient and modern.[1] In the Index to which this final volume is devoted I have used that of Barbier de Meynard to his *Prairies d'Or* as my model, and have tried to satisfy the needs of any who may wish to consult these volumes. For this reason the quantity of the vowels in the proper-names, which to avoid the appearance of pedantry as well as expense has been left unmarked in the text, has been given in the Index. An attempt has been made in the translation by the use in certain places of small capitals, and by adhering to the same name for the same person, to render it easier for the reader to follow the narrative. The authors' practice of varying on the same page between the *Ism*, the *Kunyah*, the *Nisbah*, and the *Laqab*, provides the reader who is not an expert with a wholly unnecessary puzzle.

Of Miskawaihi, from whose Universal History the first two volumes are taken, Mr. Amedroz compiled a notice, prefixed to the first volume of the Gibb facsimile. The sources for his life are his own statements, collected in the Index, and the notice in the *Irshad al-Arib*, ii. 88 foll., compiled in the main from sources which are still accessible, though awaiting publication, viz. the *Imta'* of Abu *H*ayyan Tau*h*idi,[2] and the *Tatimmat al-Yatimah* of Tha'alibi.[3] Yaqut (author of the *Irshad*) states apparently on his own authority that Miskawaihi was a convert to Islam from Magianism ; if this be true, the names of his father and grandfather, Mohammed and Ya'qub, are likely to be fictitious. That Miskawaihi was the *laqab* of himself, not of his father, appears very clearly from the statements of his contemporaries Abu *H*ayyan and Tha'alibi ; the *Ibn* which is prefixed in the printed editions of some of his works and in the printed texts of Hamadhani's *Rasa'il* is due to his calling himself *Ahmad b. Mohammed Miskawaihi*, whence some supposed the *laqab* to belong to the father. He tells us that he studied Tabari's Chronicle with A*h*mad b. Kamil, 260–350 A.H., who lived in the Shari' 'Abd al-*S*amad[4] in Baghdad. He also speaks of long association with the vizier Muhallabi, who died in 352 ; his death-date is given as 9 *S*afar 421 (Feb. 16, 1030), and this seems to be right, since the notice of him in the *Tatimmah* implies that he belongs to a later

[1] Use should have been made in volume i and ii of the scholarly and tasteful volumes of Schlumberger.

[2] A copy of the first volume of this work was lent me in Baghdad, and a copy of the whole, photographed from one in the Top-kapu Library of Constantinople, is in possession of A*h*mad Pasha Zeki of Cairo.

[3] The copy in the Berlin Library was lent me for a time, and the whole photographed.

[4] This is repeated by Yaqut, *Irshad* ii. 17

generation than the persons mentioned in the *Yatimah*, and in poems there quoted he speaks of his extreme old age. Perhaps the date of his birth may be provisionally fixed as 330 A.H., or a little earlier. It is not known how he obtained the favour of Muhallabi ; probably one who knew Persian well would have some advantage at a Persian court such as that of Mu'izz al-daulah. Since he claims to have been in the society of Ibn al-'Amid I for seven years, he is likely to have repaired to the court of Rayy immediately after Muhallabi's death in 352 ; and indeed a dependent of that vizier would not be over safe in Baghdad. Ibn al-'Amid died in 360 ; Miskawaihi was his librarian, and present with him on various historic occasions. After his death Miskawaihi seems to have entered the service of his son and successor Ibn al-'Amid II. After his death in 366 he appears to have obtained employment with 'A*d*ud al-daulah, who gave him various commissions which he recounts. After 'A*d*ud al-daulah's death in 372 he appears to have gone into hiding, in the house of one Ibn al-Khammar, and Abu *H*ayyan, whose work *al-Imta'* ostensibly contains narrations wherewith he enterta ned the vizier Ibn Sa'dan who was put to death in 375 A.H., asserts that " within these days " he had lent Miskawaihi a commentary on the *Isagoge* of Porphyry and the *Categories* of Aristotle. Abu *H*ayyan taunts him with having had the opportunity of hearing the philosophical lectures of 'Amiri in Rayy for five years, and having absolutely failed to take advantage of it. To this charge Miskawaihi replies [1] that 'Amiri himself found himself a mere beginner as compared with Ibn al-'Amid I. It may be observed that Miskawaihi's quotations of Aristotle in his *Tahdhib* al-*Akhlaq* are unusually accurate.

For his later career Tha'alibi has the enigmatical sentences : After holding a series of high posts in the service of the Buwaihids and being an intimate of Baha al-daulah, so that he became extremely eminent, he disdained to serve the *Sa*hib, to whom he did not consider himself inferior ; he was not free from reverses of fortune and uttered a verse of which the authorship is disputed between him and some other eminent men, complaining of the uncertainties of fortune and the faithlessness of friends. He also composed a poem addressed to 'Amid al-Mulk wherein the latter is congratulated on the coincidence of the *Day of the Sacrifice* and the *Mihrijan*.

If Miskawaihi was closely associated with Baha al-daulah, it is surprising that there is no mention of him by either Abu Shuja' or Hilal, who deal at length with Baha al-daulah's affairs. By the S*ah*ib Isma'il b. 'Abbad is naturally meant ; he was vizier at Rayy under Fakhr al-daulah. Yaqut records a scene in 358 at Rayy when Miskawaihi met

[1] ii. 277.

this personage [1]; this was in the days of Ibn al-'Amid I. It seems unlikely that he can be meant by Tha'alibi, who probably refers to the *Sahib* 'Amid al-Juyush, who was put in charge of affairs by Baha al-daulah in 392.[2] By 'Amid al-Mulk the vizier of the Seljuq Sultan Toghril, Kundari, is ordinarily meant; he can scarcely have had that title in the lifetime of either Miskawaihi or Tha'alibi. Possibly the person meant is the vizier Fakhr al-Mulk, who is called the 'Amid by Ibn Khaldun,[3] or some other less distinguished vizier, on whom the title may have been bestowed.

Both Abu *H*ayyan and Tha'alibi admire the verses of Miskawaihi, which appear to have satisfied the expert judgment of Ibn al-'Amid I. The former asserts that he devoted his time to the futile pursuit of alchemy, but Abu *H*ayyan's statements about men who had been more successful than himself cannot be trusted. It is surprising that Ibn Abi Usaibi'ah mentions him not only as a philosopher, but as a physician; naming even certain works composed by him on medical subjects, a *kitab al-ashribah* " Book of Draughts " and a *Kitab al-tabikh* " Cookery Book," with a selection from the former made by Ibn al-Tilmidh.[4] That our author is meant is shown by the mention of the *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq* among his works. Some out of the way medical knowledge is once or twice displayed in the History, but not sufficient to have enabled us to guess that the author followed this profession.

The letters addressed to him in the collections of Hamadhani and Khwarizmi contain very little information. That of the latter is on a stock subject—consolation on a mother's re-marriage, of which an example is given by Tanukhi [5]; it may help us in a vague way to confirm the date of Miskawaihi's birth as inferred above. For Khwarizmi's life lasted from 323 to 383 [6]; and from the tone of his letter we might infer that he was somewhat older than his correspondent. In one of Hamadhani's letters there may be a reference to the " Experiences of the Nations." [7] It would seem that Miskawaihi had some cause of complaint against this remarkable man, which the latter endeavours to remove. But the letters give no clue to its nature.

Yaqut enumerates the following works by him:

1. *Al-Fauz al-Akbar.*
2. *Al-Fauz al-Asghar.* (Printed, Beyrout 1319.)

[1] *Irshad* ii. 300.
[2] He is called *Sahib* in the headings of the Sharif al-Radi's poems, p. 320 and p. 111 (dirge on him, A.H. 401).
[3] iv. 473, l. 8 a.f.
[4] i. 245 and 276.
[5] *Nishwar* 237.
[6] *Yatimat al-dahr* iv. 127.
[7] Beyrut, 1890, p. 528.

3. *Tajārib al-Umam.*
4. *Uns al-Farīd.*
5. *Tartib al-'ādāt.*
6. *Al-Mustaufī.*
7. *Al-Jāmi'.*
8. *Jāwīdhan-i-khirad.*
9. *Al-Siyar.*

Of these the second has, as has been seen, been printed; of the third portions were printed by de Goeje in his *Fragmenta Historicorum Arabum*, and a facsimile of the whole is in process of publication by the Gibb Trustees. No. 5 may be identical with the *Tahdhīb al-Akhlāq*, which has been printed (Cairo, 1317). Of 8 an account was given by de Sacy in *Notices et Extraits* x. 95 and (at greater length) *Mémoires de l'Institut* ix. 1 foll. For the remainder we must at present be satisfied with Yaqut's descriptions. No. 4 was a collection containing tales, poems, maxims and proverbs, not arranged in chapters. No. 6 was a selection of odes. No. 9 was a treatise on morals, interspersed with Traditions, Qur'anic texts, philosophy and poetry. No. 7 is not described.

He was clearly a man of very considerable learning and far removed from any sort of fanaticism; though not, it would seem, free from professional jealousy. This appears in his treatment of Ibn Baqiyyah, who had the audacity to become vizier without belonging to the Clerks' (*kuttāb*) profession. Muqtadir thought that by appointing one who was not a member of that order to the vizierate he would disgrace himself in the eyes of all sovereigns, Moslem and non-Moslem; they would suppose that there was no Clerk in his empire fit for the post, or else that he deliberately slighted the order.[1] Miskawaihi appears also to have shared the Buwaihid animosity to the *H*amdanids; he minimizes Saif al-daulah's exploits. As one who had been in the service of Buwaihid princes he might have been expected to show some partiality towards them; but of this there is little trace. He represents both 'Imad al-daulah and Mu'izz al-daulah as utterly unscrupulous, with perhaps no positive virtue except family affection; and if he extols Rukn al-daulah's sense of honour, he holds that this Sultan gratified it at the expense of his realm. For the internal administration of all three he has unmitigated contempt. Of his master 'A*d*ud al-daulah, probably the ablest Sultan of this line, his summing-up is far more judicial than is that of Abu Shuja'. He admits that this personage had some merits which might serve as a counterpoise to his crimes.

[1] Hilal, *Wuzara*, p. 322.

Miskawaihi claims to be an independent authority from the year 340, from which point he had materials furnished him orally by leading actors in the events, Muhallabi, vizier in Baghdad, and Abu'l-Fa*d*l Ibn al-'Amid, vizier in Rayy. In many important events he himself took part. This was an excellent qualification for a historian, especially because the offices which he held were not such as to throw much responsibility upon himself; he had access to the state secrets without being personally concerned in them to any great extent.

For the beginnings of the Buwaihid dynasty (322–340), if Abu Shuja is to be believed, he followed Ibrahim the *S*abi'an, whose work on the subject, called the *Taji* (after 'A*d*ud al-daulah's title Taj al-Millah) was revised by 'A*d*ud al-daulah himself. The author is said to have described this treatise as a pack of lies [1]; if these lies were for the glorification of the Buwaihids—and it is difficult to imagine any other purpose which they can have had—Miskawaihi appears to have omitted them; for there is little in the work which redounds to their glory and has the appearance of being mythical except some of those stories which deal with the sources of 'Imad al-daulah's wealth; on the other hand while Miskawaihi may well have relied on the *Taji* for what went on in Baghdad while he was himself in the Jabal, the former's narrative gives the appearance of unvarnished truth.

For the period before 340 it is evident that Miskawaihi's main authority in these volumes is the Chronicle of Thabit b. Sinan,[2] which, starting about where Tabari terminated, continued the history to the time of its author's death (about 363). This remarkable man had special opportunities of learning the inner history of his time. Mr. Amedroz thought Miskawaihi's debt to *S*uli,[3] the author of the *Auraq*, considerable. Besides these authorities he doubtless learned much from the political personages with whom he associated in Baghdad and elsewhere, and who supplied many an anecdote.

Although then this Chronicle is marked by some gross examples of carelessness, to which attention is called in the notes, it is on the whole one of the most instructive in the Arabic language. For a considerable portion of it the author writes about persons whom he knew intimately, and institutions with which he was himself familiar. For two of his employers, Muhallabi and Ibn al-'Amid I he has admiration which approaches enthusiasm; yet this admiration does not induce him to conceal deflexions on their part from the paths of wisdom and honour. His power of character-drawing is remarkable; each of the host of

[1] *Irshad al-Arib*, i. 325.
[2] Wüstenfeld, *Geschichtschreiber*, No. 135.
[3] *Ibid.* 115.

characters who come upon the stage is easily distinguishable, and the more important, of whom the number is very considerable, are exceedingly lifelike. Comparison with the Chronicle of 'Arib will impress this fact on the reader's mind. The superiority of Miskawaihi as a historian to Tabari is also very marked. Tabari's value *decreases* as he comes within his own time. He has not the political experience which could enable him to give an intelligible account of the sequence of events or that personal acquaintance with the leading personages which would have furnished vividness and reality to his chronicle. Hence the important reign of Mu'ta*d*id, which gave a new lease of life to the Caliphate, and brought the vizierate to the zenith of its power, is as poorly recorded as any section of Islamic history. The period covered by the two volumes of Miskawaihi is on the other hand as well recorded as any. The ruin of the Caliphate by Muqtadir, the rise of the various adventurers who were ultimately superseded by the Buwaihid dynasties, the series of events which substituted for an empire a group of principalities, is recounted by him in a manner which appeals at once to the reason and the imagination.

Both Tabari and Miskawaihi are liable to the reproach that they fail to mention the most important personages of their times; we look in vain in the Chronicle of the former for the name of Mohammed b. Isma'il Bukhari, whose Collection of Traditions rivals the Qur'an in sanctity, and in that of the latter for the name of Abu'l-*H*asan Ash'ari, after whom orthodox Islam is called. Both historians are to be blamed for failing to discern the really important among contemporary movements; but Tabari, as a professional theologian, is much the more culpable of the two. Miskawaihi has very little interest in religious matters, and is a whole-hearted admirer of the tolerant policy of 'A*d*ud al-daulah, whose rigid justice enabled all sects and cults to live together in harmony. It is rarely that we meet with any expression in Miskawaihi's work whence we could infer that the writer was a Moslem. And indeed the profession to which he belonged was largely staffed by members of the tolerated sects. The most eminent of his contemporary clerks was a *S*abi'an—Ibrahim, grandfather of the historian Hilal. Christian clerks meet us constantly in these pages. One of the candidates for the vizierate in Muqtadir's time—Ibn Abi'l-Baghl—had written a book in refutation of the Qur'an.

For further information about the personages who figure on Miskawaihi's pages reference must be made to a work of which the translation has for the present to be kept back; the original Arabic is being published by the Royal Asiatic Society. This is the *Nishwar al-Mu*had*arah* of Abu 'Ali Mu*h*assin Tanukhi, a Mesopotamian judge

occasionally employed on political missions as his father had been; despatched by 'A*d*ud al-daulah on one of such extreme delicacy that he shammed illness rather than execute it; having previously helped to frustrate a scheme of that monarch for the arrest of the mighty vizier Ibn 'Abbad. He had associated on intimate terms with the most eminent men of his time, and was observant, and retentive. This *Table-talk*, of which only one volume out of eleven has been discovered, is a mine of information about the customs of the time and the conduct of his contemporaries.

The Chronicle which follows that of Miskawaihi is by an author of very different calibre, Zahir al-din Mohammed b. *H*usain Rudhrawari, vizier of Muqtadi from 476–484 (1083–1091). There is a biography of him in the work of Ibn Khallikan (translated by De Slane, iii. 288–290). He died in 488 (1095). The work is written after the death of Alp-Arslan (465–1072),[1] and in the reign of Jalal al-din Malikshah (465–485 = 1072–1092), when Muqtadi was Caliph (467–487 = 1075–1094).[2] It was the author's intention to bring it down to his own time, but some circumstances evidently prevented him from chronicling more than a few years. He tells us that what he admired in Miskawaihi was the moralizing, and this he imitates without however possessing the practical wisdom which makes Miskawaihi's generalizations instructive. His work appears to be in the main an abridgment of the Chronicle of Hilal b. Mu*h*assin b. Ibrahim, which was a continuation of that of Thabit b. Sinan which has already been mentioned. Of Hilal's Chroncile only one part has as yet come to light, viz. that reprinted here from Mr. Amedroz's edition appended to the *Kitab al-Wuzara* and based on the British Museum MS. Add. 19. 360. Hilal, who lived from 359–448, and belonged to a family of clerks, was like Miskawaihi near the centre of politics, and is likely to have been acquainted with the prominent personages. Mr. Amedroz published a biography of him taken from the chronicle of Sib*t* Ibn al-Jauzi, which however is mainly occupied with edifying matter dealing with Hilal's conversion to Islam. His conversion took place late in life; and it is noticeable that the sole temple of the *S*abi'ans, that in Harran, was destroyed by the Egyptians in 424, in consequence whereof many of the sect embraced Islam.[3] Possibly Hilal was one of the converts on this occasion.

The edition of Abu Shuja' has been made from a set of photographs in the possession of the Sultanic (formerly Khedivial) Library in Cairo. The photographs appear to have been made from a MS. in Constantinople. For the fragment of Hilal Mr. Amedroz had a number of

[1] Vol. iii. 50, 75.
[2] Vol. iii. 3 (Arabic Text).
[3] Dimishqi, ed. Mehren, p. 191.

emendations suggested by the late Professor de Goeje and others; these (mainly consisting in punctuation of letters) have been introduced.

It was the suggestion of the present writer that these texts should be translated in *extenso*, as an epitome of contents such as Mr. Amedroz had prefixed to his editions of Hilal and Ibn al-Qalanisi can scarcely be used except by Arabic scholars. The process of translating and indexing revealed four sources of error; oversights of the author, of his copyists, of the editor and of the printer. For the fourth class some excuse may be found in the fact of the book being printed in Egypt, and most of it at a time when communication was difficult; although Mr. Faraj Allah al-Kurdi (the printer) took a keen interest in the work, the inconvenience resulting from the cause that has been mentioned could not be avoided altogether. For the first class the author has some excuse in the fact that he was composing a universal history, whence his interest in the sequence of events at times naturally slackened.

It was the intention of the writer to prefix to the translations an Introductory Volume, in which the information contained in these and contemporary texts about the political and social institutions of the Caliphate in the fourth century A.H. should be collected under heads. The enormous rise in the cost of printing since 1917 has rendered it impossible to use any of the fund left by Mr. Amedroz for this purpose. Its execution must therefore be deferred.[1]

It may be hoped that the writings of such an author as Miskawaihi may have value not only as the Chronicle of a period, but as an intelligent record of experience. Baghdad in the tenth century seems far removed both in space and time from London in the eighteenth, but there is more than one curious resemblance between the politics of the two. Lord Mahon's account of the proceedings at the accession of George II.[2] reads like a page out of Miskawaihi's Chronicle. The virtuous Queen Caroline secured the appointment of Sir R. Walpole as Prime Minister, he having fixed and secured her favour by a well-timed offer to obtain from Parliament a jointure for her Majesty of £100,000 a year, while Compton only ventured to propose 60,000. "What better proof could be required that Walpole was fittest for Prime Minister?". The Queen, in putting Walpole's claims before the King added that he had agreed to carry through the House of Commons an increase of £120,000 to the Civil List. "Such arguments had their due weight with George II., while Horace Walpole, arriving from Paris, artfully magnified to him the difficulties of forcing negotiations in

[1] The late Professor Mez was, it is said, engaged on a similar work.
[2] ii. 177.

new hands." Umm Musa the Stewardess, Muqtadir, and the Queen-mother would have been quite at home in such a debate.

Fallen ministers in Muqtadir's time were gravely menaced, and their position was not quite safe in England of the eighteenth century. When Oxford pleads " My lords, if ministers of state, acting by the immediate commands of their sovereign, are afterwards to be made accountable for their proceedings, it may one day or other be the case of all the members of this august assembly " [1], this reasoning can be illustrated from Miskawaihi's record ; and indeed when in 1742 Sir R. Walpole was forced to retire, there were demands for a prosecution ; " lenity to such a one would be cruelty to the nation " [2]. When a minister was overthrown in Baghdad, not only he but every dependent of his had to suffer ; yet one may wonder whether this principle was ever carried out there so drastically as in England in 1762 on the fall of the Duke of Newcastle. " Every relative, friend or dependent of the Duke was, one after the other, turned out of his office, and their proscription extended even to the offices of Custom and Excise." [3] Torture was not indeed in England applied to such persons to make them disgorge ; yet it was in use in 1731, when one Captain MacPhaedris, having refused to pay some exorbitant fees, had irons put upon his legs, which were too little, so that in putting them on his legs were likely to have been broken, etc." [4]

Kissing the ground before monarchs was introduced in Islam towards the end of the third century A.H. ; if English ministers in the eighteenth century did not actually do this, at least they said they did ; " Lord Chatham begs to lay himself at the King's feet " is an expression which recurs in that eminent statesman's correspondence. [5] The attitude of the two countries towards polygamy does not show as great a difference as might have been expected ; for this matter it is sufficient to refer to the record of Sir R. Walpole.[6]

Finally one interesting parallel may be noticed. We find that in 360 A.H. the vizier Abu'l-Fadl will only accept office on condition that his sovereign Bakhtiyar swears never to reappoint Abu'l-Faraj, his rival. Similarly Grenville on succeeding to Bute in April 1763 stipulated with the King that Bute should never publicly or privately interfere with any business whatever ; and two years later Pitt would

[1] *Ibid.* i. 190.
[2] *Ibid.* iii. 179.
[3] *Grenville Papers*, iii. 152, cited by J. A. Farrer, *The Monarchy in Politics*, p. 13.
[4] Mahon, ii. 228.
[5] Farrer, l.c., p. 32.
[6] Mahon, iii. 158, 160.

have nothing to do with a change of government unless Bute's banishment were made a condition precedent.[1]

In his papers *Three Years of Buwaihid Rule in Baghdad*, J.R.A.S. 1901, *Abbasid Administration in its Decay, ibid.* 1913, *The Vizier Abu'l-Fadl Ibn al-'Amid* in *Der Islam*, 1912, and *The Tajarib al-Umam of Abu 'Ali Miskawaihi, ibid.* 1914 Mr. Amedroz published some valuable matter illustrating the history of this time. These and other *Opuscula* of his, if collected into a volume, would form an honourable monument to the memory of this most conscientious scholar. I ought to add that the title of the whole work was chosen by me. As appears from Mr. R. Lane Poole's admirable maps, the 'Abbasids after two centuries regained their independence. I ought also to pay a tribute to the works of Mr. Guy Le Strange, without which many a topographical and geographical allusion would be unintelligible.

I have to thank the Gibb Trustees for—besides other favours—their kindly reference to this work in the Preface of vol. vi. of their facsimile.

Reference is throughout made to the pages of the Arabic, inserted in heavy type in the translation.

[1] Farrer, p. 14.

INDEX.

Volume i. is quoted without number at the beginning of articles; volume iii. is quoted as S (Abū Shujā') and H (Hilāl) for the separate portions. F. stands for *al-Faraj ba'd al-shiddah* (Cairo, 1903, 1904). N. for Tanukhi's *Nishwār al-Muhādarah*. Numerals in brackets ( ) mean hijrah dates; *local names.

*Abarqūyah.—Visited by Ibrahim b. Mu'izz al-d., H. 342; by Muwaffaq, 347; Abu Nasr b. Bakhtiyar there, 349.

'Abartā'ī.—See Mohammed b. Ja'far.

'Abbād.—Name for Abu M. Sulaimani Hashimi, N. 251.

*'Abbādān.—Ibn Wasil there (386), S. 270; H. 415.

'Abbās b. Ahmad.—Chamberlain of Ta'i', S. 153; sent against 'Amr b. Khalaf, 191; defeats him at Shirajan; recalled, 192.

'Abbās Farghānī.—Chamberlain of Furat, 10, 92.

'Abbās b. Fasānjas Abu'l-Fadl.—Farms revenue for 'Ali b. Buwaihi (322) 300; sent as envoy to Kirman, 355; sent to Baghdad from Shiraz (338), ii. 120; death (348), 147.

Abbās b. Hasan the vizier.—Consults various persons about Caliphate, 2, 3; murdered by Husain b. Hamdan (296), 5; amount realized on his lands, 239; N. 148; with Muktafi, 262.

'Abbās b. Husain Shirazi Abu'l-Fadl.—Controller of diwan Nafaqat, ii. 121; marries Muhallabi's d., 181; arrested (350), 185; pro-vizier (352), 198; sent against 'Imran b. Shahin (355), 219; recommended for continuance in office by Mu'izz al-d., 234; bolder than Abu'l-Faraj, 237; intrigues for vizierate (357) and draws up memoir, 241; vizier *ibid.* goes to Wasit and captures Habashi, 243, 244; takes Basrah, 246; sent to Sabuktakin to help Shirzad, 258; his relations with Abu Qurrah, 260, 261; arrested (359), 263; bribes his warders, 266; N. 215; reappointed vizier, ii. 269, 284; makes Bakhtiyar swear never to reappoint Abu'l-Faraj, 286; schemes against Sabuktakin, 292, but fails, 293; fails against rioters in Baghdad, 308; arrested by Ibn Baqiyyah, 311; fined and dies, 313. His palace destroyed by Bakhtiyar, 405.

Abbās b. al-Marzuban.—Overlord of Muqallad, S. 282; offended by his deputy, *ibid.*; defeated and killed by Muqallad, *ibid.*

'Abbās b. Mohammed Abu'l-Haitham.—See Thawabah.

'Abbās b. Shaqīq Abu'l-Fadl.—Brings head of Makan to Baghdad, ii. 7, 22.

'Abbās b. 'Umar Ghanawī.—Minister of ma'awin in Diyar Mudar dies (305), 56.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Basrah leader, S. 270.

Abu'l-'Abbās Baghdādī.—Spendthrift in Basrah, N. 98.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Bundār.—Sent by Ibn al-'Amid II to Rukn al-d., ii. 349; collector, killed (392), H. 448.
Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Dīnār.—Entertained M. b. Yaqut at Arrajan, 265.
Abu'l-'Abbās Farghānī.—Sufi, N. 243.
Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn al-Furāt.—Appears to his brother in dreams, 86, 138; N. 244.
Abu'l-'Abbās Ispahānī.—See Ahmad b. 'Abdallah.
Abu'l-'Abbās Mālikī.—H. 396.
Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn M. n. Ishāq b. Mutawakkil.—Marries Umm Musa's niece, 83.
Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Rukn al-d.—ii., 218.
Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Sābūr Mustakhrij.—Died S. 118.
Abu'l-'Abbās Tamīmī of Rayy.—Wakil of Tuzun; takes part in deposition of Muttaqi, etc., ii. 72 foll. 179.
Abu'l-'Abbās Tāsh.—Vizier of Nuh b. Mansur, S. 25; governor of Jurjan (373), 96, 98.
Abu'l-'Abbās al-Wakīl.—S. 258; ill-treated by 'Ali b. Ahmad in Basrah, 270; released and given office (390), H. 370.
Abu'l-'Abbās Sha'mi.—Slave-dealer, N. 147.
Ibn Abi'l-'Abbās 'Alawī.—Bandit; his story, H. 439.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. 'Abdallāh Dārikī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Delegate to Bakhtiyar, ii. 304.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ahmad Abu'l-Fath.—Governor of Bamm, H. 376.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ahmad Kharazī Abu'l-Hasan.—Qādi, died (391) H. 402.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ibrāhīm Abu'l-Husain.—Called Ibn Hajib al-Nu'man, clerk of Sawad Bureau (351), N. 39.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. M. Kurā'ī.—See Kura'i.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. M. Ibn Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Hājib of Mufi', N. 121.
'Abd al-'Azīz Rā'iqī.—Officer of Ibn Rā'iq, 370.
'Abd al-'Azīz b. Yūsuf Abu'l-Qāsim.—In Hamadhan, S. 11.; minister of 'Adud al-d., 40; of Samsam al-d., 96; escapes from danger, 97; enemy of Ibn Sa'dan, *ibid.*; Minister, 102; conspires against Samsam al-d., 104; arrested by Asfar, 105; released, 106; flies to Ahwaz, 107; protected by Mansur b. Khusrah, 108; afterwards abandoned; imprisoned and released, 108, 109; arrested, 123; released, 172; ruins Zutti, 180; vizier (381), 187; arrested, 201; sends message to Abu Nasr, 270.
Ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz Hāshimī.—Fined, ii. 84.
Ibn 'Abd al-Hamīd.—Secretary to Shaghab, N. 120.
'Abd al-Jabbār b. Ahmad.—Qadi, objects to prayer over Ibn 'Abbād, S. 262; arrested and fined, *ibid.*; came to Baghdad (389), H. 340.
'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Ramhurmuzī Abū M.—Mutakallim, with astrologer, N. 269.
'Abdallāh b. 'Abd al-'Azīz Abū M.—Commander of Turks, H. 442; vice-vizier, 382; in Kirman, 383.
'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. 'Abbās.—Qadi, quoted N. 32.
'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Ahmad b. Abi Bakr Dāssah of Basrah.—Quoted N. 22, 23.
'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Hamdūn.—Plays nard with Mu'tadid, N. 129,

'Abdallah b. A*h*mad b. *H*ārith b. 'Abbās Jauharī Baghdādī Abū M.—Quoted, N. 15.
'Abdallāh b. 'Alī Jarjarā'ī.—Farms *Silh* and Mabarik, 168; takes part in plot against M. b. Khalaf, 169; forges letters, 170.
'Abdallāh b. 'Alī Niffarī.—225; deputy of al-Fa*d*ı b. Ja'far (325), 368, 404; of Baridi, 409.
'Abdallāh 'Arūs al-Khail.—*H*ajib of Bad, killed, S. 177.
'Abdallāh b. Farajawaihi Abū Bishr.—Clerk of Furat, 10, 11; hides at his fall, 21; negotiates for his return to office, 43, and becomes powerful; visits *H*amid under arrest and is permitted to assist 'Ali b. 'Isa pecuniarily, 112; his appearance demanded, 128.
'Abdallāh b. al-Fat*h*.—Hides Abu A*h*mad son of Muktafi, 266.
'Abdallāh b. Ibrāhīm b. Shahrūyah Abu'l-*H*usain.—Protects treasury of Muqallad, H. 390; clerk of Mu'taman al-d. killed, 444.
'Abdallāh b. Ja'far.—See Ibn al-Waththab.
'Abdallāh b. Jubair.—Chairman of Sawad Bureau, calls attention to *H*amid b. 'Abbas, 57; fined, 144; ridicules al-Fa*d*l b. Ja'far in saloon of *H*usain b. Qasim, 224.
'Abdallāh b. Kha*t*īb b. Mubārak b. Maimūn.—Qadi of Mayyafariqin, ii. 388.
'Abdallāh b. Mahdī Bassūyah.—Adviser of M. b. Alyas, ii. 251; stirs his wrath against Alyasa', *ibid.*; attacked by M. b. Alyas's wives, 252; escapes but is killed by Alyasa''s clerk, 253.
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'Abdallāh b. M. Abū M. al-kātib.—Repeats verse of Saif al-d., N. 134.
'Abdallāh b. M. b. 'Ainūyah Abu'l-Qasim.—Clerk, N. 175.
'Abdallāh b. al-Mu'tazz.—Nominated for Caliphate by M. b. Dawud, 2.; appointed by conspirators, 5, 6; takes fright, 6; capture and death, 8. Takes refuge in house of Ibn al-Ja*s*sā*s*, N. 127.
'Abdallāh b. al-Qādir Abū Ja'far.—Born (391), H. 409.
'Abdallāh b. Sa'dān Abū Nasr.—Recommended for appointment, S. 102.
'Abdallāh b. 'Umar b. *H*ārith Sarrāj *H*ārithī of Wasit Abū A*h*mad.—quoted N. 54, 167, 187, 268.
'Abdallāh b. 'Uthmān Wāthiqī.—Tries to secure succession to Caliphate, H. 393; his career, 394.
'Abdallāh b. Wahbān Qasbānī of Basrah Abū Sahl.—Governor of Ahwaz for Mardawij, 316, 317; vizier of Washmagir, 317; scourged, ii. 145.
'Abdallāh b. Ya*h*yā Jahramī Abū M.—Qa*d*i, died (392), H. 444.
'Abdallāh b. Ya*h*yā *T*abarī Abū Makhlad.—Minister of Mardawij, 316, 318; negotiates purchase for Mu'izz al-d., ii. 53; at his court, 145; envoy from Mu*t*i' to Khorasan, 147; captured by Ibn Abi Shauk on the way home, 156; released, *ibid*; envoy to Ibn Mu*h*taj, *ibid.*; arrested and fined after offering Mu'izz al-d. all his wealth (350), 185; courtier of Mu'izz al-d., N. 11, 148; steals his furniture, 149, 150; quoted, 163.

Abdallāh b. Yūnus.—Treasurer of Muttaqi, sent on embassy to Baridi, ii. 13.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—In power of Baridi who demanded money of him, ii. 26.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Abya*d*.—'Alawid, his verses, N. 51.
Abū 'Abdallāh 'Alawī Mūsawī.—N. 29.
Abū 'Abdallāh cousin of 'Alī b. *T*āhir.—In control at *S*amsam al-d.'s court, S. 119.
Abū 'Abdallāh al-Amīn.—H. 399; in Bahā al-d.'s service, 430; came to Baghdad, 448; friend of Ibn Mamma.
Abū 'Abdallāh al-'Ār*i*d.—See *H*usain b. A*h*mad.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Asad.—Kharaj minister in Mausil, S. 142; in Ahwaz, 164; recovers plundered goods *ibid.*; arrested by Dailemites and dies in prison (379), 171.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Abī 'Auf.—Quoted, N. 44; the vizier 'Ubaidallah b. Sulaiman hid with him and afterwards rewarded him, 164.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Ayyūb Shīrāzī al-Kātib.—Died (392) H. 436.
Abū 'Abdallāh Basrī.—Mu'izz al-d.'s deathbed confessor, ii. 231.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ba*th*ānī 'Alawī.—Released and surrendered to M. b. Ya*h*yā, H. 346; summoned by Sabur to account for Sharif's estate, 348.
Abū 'Abdallāh *D*abbī.—Qa*d*i in Baghdad (386) S. 277; H. 417, 408.
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Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Haitham.—Assists 'Ali b. *T*ahir, S. 119.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn *H*ājib al-Nu'mān.—N. 39.
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Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-*H*īrī.—Clerk of *H*asan b. Musayyib, puts various persons to death, H. 444–446.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Khalaf.—Sent by Sharaf al-d. to *S*amsam al-d., S. 119.
Abū 'Abdallāh Mālikī.—His house attacked, H. 447.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Marzūq.—Sent by Muhadhdhib al-d. against Lashkarsitan (380), S. 272.
Abū 'Abdallāh Mausilī.—Vizier in Egypt, S. 185.
Abū 'Abdallāh al-Mufajja'.—Recites poem to Qasim b. M. Karkhi, N. 174.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Mūsā.—Sharif arrested and sent to Fars (369), ii. 399; released (372), S. 81.
Abū 'Abdallāh M. Ibn Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.—Messenger between Muttaqi and Tuzun, ii. 67; obtains Fatwa against Abu'l-*H*usain Baridi, 79; gives Qahir a gratuity, 81; arrested, 86; sells wheat for a high price (334), N. 160; quoted, 201.
Abū 'Abdallāh the Mustakhrij.—Killed H. 444.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn *T*āhir.—Vice-vizier, S. 182; arrested and released, S. 199; governor of Basrah, arrested, 252.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Abī *T*ālib.—Accepted as shahid, H. 408.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-*T*ayyib.—Governor of Nahrawanat, joins Sharaf al-d., S. 127; sent as assistant to Wasit, and arrested, *ibid.*
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Ubaid 'Alawī.—Leads pilgrimage (386), S. 287.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Warām Kūfī.—Mutakallim, quoted N. 207.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Ya*h*yā.—Entertains Sabur, H. 411.
Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Yūsuf Fasawī.—Banker, H. 357.
Abū 'Abdallāh Yūsufī.—Controller of bureau of Umm Musa's estates, 84.
'Abd al-Malik b. 'Alī Saqa*t*ī Basrī Abū Ghānim.—Tells ape-story, N. 275.
'Abd al-Malik b. *H*asanawaihi.—ii. 415; well-treated by 'A*d*ud al-d., S. 9.
'Abd al-Malik b. Nū*h* b. Man*s*ūr.—Defeated by Ma*h*mud Ghaznawi (389), S. 333; H. 432; proclaimed by his brother's troops, 344; defeated near Merw, 345.
'Abd al-Malik b. Nū*h* b. Na*s*r.—Succeeds Nu*h* on throne of Khorasan (342), ii. 155; dies of a fall from his horse (350), 189.
'Abd al-Malik cousin of Nū*h* b. Man*s*ūr.—S. 93.
'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. 'Abdallāh b. A*h*mad b. Bakr.—Quoted N. 58.
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'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. al-Ash'ath.—365.
'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. 'Īsā Abū 'Ali.—Brother of the vizier 'Ali with whom he is arrested (316) 185; put in charge of Na*s*r *ibid.*; nominated for vizierate (318), 205; 220; summoned to advise Ra*d*i, 290; 293; vizier (324) 336; resigns, 338; acts as vizier under Kurankij (329), ii. 18.
'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. Ja'far Shīrāzī Abu'l-Fa*d*l.—Secretary of Subkara, brings Laithids captive to Baghdad (297) 16; arrested by him, 18; corresponds with Furat from prison *ibid.* Steward of 'Ubaidallāh b. *T*āhir, made his fortune with ice, N. 63.
'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. M. 'Umānī Abū M.—Qa*d*i, ii. 400; envoy to Fa*t*imid Caliph, 412.
'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. M. Abū Yūsuf.—Secretary of bureau of Queen-mother's estates, called Apostate, 143.
'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. Na*s*r Sukkarī of Basrah.—Friend of the Baridis, N. 38.
'Abd al-Rāziq b. *H*asanawaihi.—Arrested, S. 9.
'Abd al-Razzāq b. *H*asanawaihi.—Comes to Bakhtiyar in Wasit, ii. 375, 415.
Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq Mohammed.—Khorasani general, ii. 117; joins Rukn al-d., 119; 132; made governor of Adharbaijan, 135; defeats Daisam, 136; returns to Rayy, 148.
'Abd al-Salām b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Alī Jubbā'ī Abū Hāshim Mu'tazilite doctor, died in Baghdad (321), ii. 400; his funeral, N. 281.
'Abd al-Salām b. 'Umar b. al-*H*ārith Abū A*h*mad.—Quoted N. 281.
Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Notable of Basrah encourages Baridi, 364; sent to support Iqbāl, 372; see also Abu'l-'Abbās.
'Abd al-*S*amad b. al-Mu'adhdhil.—Verses by him, N. 281.
'Abd al-*S*amad son of Qāhir.—S. 148.
'Abd al-Wahhāb b. 'Abdallāh Khāqānī.—Son of the Vizier Abu'l-Qāsim, hides, 143; fined, 145; his stipend, 154; arrested, 272.

'Abd al-Wahhāb b. A*h*mad b. Marwān.—Forced to become ruler of Oman, ii. 216.
'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Chamberlain of Mu*t*i', envoy to Khorasan, ii. 147; 155; to Ibn Mu*h*taj, 156.
'Abd al-Wahhāb b. *H*asan Abū A*h*mad.—Controller of charities and Alms, 152.
'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Mā-shā-Allāh.—Killed by Shalmaghani's friend, 123.
Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb Abu'l-Qāsim.—Qa*d*i, witnesses oath of Baridi, 385.
Ibna 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—150; see Abū 'Abdallah.
'Abd al-Wā*h*id b. al-Muqtadir Abū 'Alī.—At battle of Shammasiyyah Gate, 235; escapes to Mada'in, 237; 254; designed for Caliphate by relics of Muqtadirites, 251.
'Abd al-Wā*h*id b. Nasr b. M. b. Makhzūm of Nisibin.—See Babbagha.
Banū 'Abd al-Wā*h*id.—Family of qa*d*is in Basrah, N. 50.
*Abhar.—Placed under 'Ali b. Muqtadir, 33; claimed by Ibn Abi'l-Saj, 45; goes with Rayy, 51, etc., offered by Rukn al-d. to Marzuban, ii. 132; H. 453.
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*Adhanah.—Suburbs of, burned by Domesticus (353), ii. 202.
*Ādharbaijān.—399; 400; M. b. Musafir in power there, ii. 135; revolt of Mustajir (349), 177; 200; flight of Ibrahim b. Marzuban thence, 218; calculation of its possible revenue, 229.
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*Adhramah.—Catastrophe there, i. 172.
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Abū 'Adnān Ibn *H*asanawaihi.—ii. 415; arrested, S. 9.
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'*Ad*ud al-daulah Fannakhusrah Abū Shujā'.—Son of Rukn al-d. given control of Shiraz after 'Imad al-d.'s death (338), ii. 120, 121; his throne restored by Ibn al-'Amid after Bullaka's rebellion, 166; given title 'A*d*ud al-d. (351), 192; sends fleet to help conquest of Oman (355), 218; attacks M. b. Alyas, 234; Rukn al-d. asks help of him, 233; forbidden to buy horses by Bakhtiyar, 235; his agent given control of Oman, 237; takes Kirman (357), 249; learns the art of government from Ibn al-'Amid, 282; releases Abu'l-Fawaris, 291; sends Kurkir to fight Sulaiman b. M. b.

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'A*d*ud al-d.'s daughter.—*T*a'i''s nominal wife, S. 20; dies at *Sah*ra Quay, 298.

'Āfiyah Bāqillānī.—Walks on hot iron door, N. 75.

Afla*h*.—Marries widow of Mu*h*assin, 155.

Afshīn.—Brother of Ibn Abi'l-Saj governor of Kufah, 19, 175.

Af*t*as.—See A*h*mad b. Maimun.

Af*t*asi.—'Alawid pretender in Antioch, ii. 214; *cf.* Ibn Khallikan, iii. 243.

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Abu'l-Agharr Ibn Shihāb Taimī.—Holds hot iron in Basrah, N. 76.

A*h*mad.—Banker in Darb 'Aun, ii. 188.

A*h*mad b. al-'Abbās Abū Bakr.—Brother of Umm Mūsā, 83.

A*h*mad b. 'Abd al-'Azīz Ibn Abī Dulaf.—Master of Thumal, 84.

A*h*mad b. 'Abdallāh of Basrah.—Quoted, N. 99.

A*h*mad b. 'Abdallāh Ispahānī Abu'l-'Abbās.—Conveys decorations of Muttaqi to Bachkam, ii. 3; private secretary to Muttaqi, 15; Baridi's messenger to him, 16; vizier to him (331), 38; specimen of an incompetent man, N. 114.

A*h*mad b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Khiraqī.—Qa*d*i, Baridi's messenger to Muttaqi, ii. 16; Muttaqi's to Tuzun, 70.

A*h*mad b. 'Abdallāh Abī Sa'īd Abū Bakr Ispahānī.—Story about him, N. 122.

A*h*mad b. 'Abdallāh b. Ma*h*mūd al-Mukhtār Abū Ja'far.—Vizier of Marzuban, ii. 34; arrested and fined, 36; secretary of Daisam, deserts to his enemy Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq, 136; goes with him to Rayy, *ibid.*

A*h*mad b. 'A*d*ud al-daulah Abu'l-*H*usain.—Governor of Fars, S. 78; arrested, 79; takes title Taj al-daulah at Ahwaz (372) *ibid.*; wins victory *ibid.*; seizes Basrah, 80; arrested (375) *ibid.*

A*h*mad b. 'Alī Abū Bakr.—Broker, died (390) H. 347.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī Kūfī Abū 'Abdallāh.—Sceretary of Is*h*aq b. Isma'il Nubakhti, arrested, 271; secretary to Ibn Muqlah II., 319; after being in Qarari*t*i''s employ sent on mission to Baridi, 327; represents Baridi at Ibn Ra'iq's court, 361, 362; hides, 395; secretary to Bachkam (329), 415; quoted 416; at election of Muttaqi ii. 2, 3; serves under A*h*mad b. Maimun after Bachkam's death, 12; hides, 14; reappears and serves under Ibn Ra'iq, 22; administers under Ispahani, 38; sent with money to Saif al-d. at Wasit and insulted by Turks, 39; sent under escort to Baghdad, 40; hides, 41; joins Saif al-d., 44.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī Madā'inī.—See al-Ha'im.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī Qarākhān.—Succeeds Bughrakhaqan, H. 396.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī Qunnā'ī.—Finance expert in Wasit, ii. 26.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī Rāzī Abū Bakr.—Delegate to Bakhtiyar, ii. 304.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī b. Shujā'.—Shahid died (390), H. 364.

A*h*mad b. 'Alī b. *T*ughj Ikhshīdī Abu'l-Fawāris.—Ruler of Egypt, ii. 256n; defeats Kafurites, *ibid.*

A*h*mad b. 'Alī al-Wakīl Abu'l-'Abbās.—S. 251; visits Muwaffaq, H. 433.

A*h*mad b. 'Amr Bukhārī Abū Na*s*r.—Qa*d*i quoted, N. 117.

A*h*mad b. Badr.—Paternal uncle of Muqtadir's mother, 121; captured by Abu *T*ahir, *ibid.*; released, 139.

A*h*mad b. Bakr 'Abdī Abū *T*ālib.—Commentator of the *īdāh*, quoted S. 68.

A*h*mad b. Buwaihi Abu'l-*H*usain.—See Mu'izz al-d.

A*h*mad b. *Dahh*āk Salīl.—Kills Dux at battle of Apamea, S. 228.

A*h*mad Farrāsh Abu'l-'Abbās.—S. 332; H. 335; informs Baha al-d. against *H*usain, S. 167.

A*h*mad Ibn Abī *H*af*s*.—Stirrup-holder of 'A*d*ud al-d., S. 73; enemy of Ibn Sa'dan, 107.

A*h*mad b. *H*ajjāj b. Makhlad.—Visits *H*amid under arrest, 98.

A*h*mad b. *H*ammād.—Governor of Takrit (387), S. 301.

A*h*mad *h*ājib of Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Is*h*āq, H. 457.

A*h*mad Ibn Abī Hāshim Qaisī Abū Riyāsh.—Verses by him to Muhallabi, N. 186.

A*h*mad b. *H*usain b. A*h*mad b. al-Nāsir 'Alawī Abu'l-*H*usain.—Died (391) H. 407.

A*h*mad b. *H*usain Abu'l-'Abbās.—Bedmaker, has charge of Muwaffaq in the Citadel, H. 428, 435.

A*h*mad b. *H*usain b. 'Abdallāh Jauharī (son of Ibn al-Jas*s*ās)—Recounts source of his father's fortune, N. 270.

A*h*mad b. Ibrāhīm al-Mukhill.—See *D*abbī.

A*h*mad b. 'Isā Mālikī Abu'l-'Abbas.—Befriends Wathiqi, H. 397.

A*h*mad b. 'Isā Abū Shākir.—Father-in-law of *H*usain b. Mansūr and clerk to Hajjāj, H. 410; clerk of the Amin, 448.

A*h*mad b. Is*h*āq Bahlūl.—See Bahlūl.

A*h*mad b. Is*h*āq b. Zuraiq.—Sends money to Khasibi, 150.

A*h*mad b. Ismā'īl.—Governor of Khorasan, captures M. b. al-Laith, 19; murdered (301), 33.

A*h*mad b. Isrā'īl.—Type of a competent minister, 85 (vizier of Mu'tazz, Tabari, iii. 1694, etc.)
A*h*mad b. Kaighalagh (pronounced Kayaghlagh by Mutanabbi).—Mu'nis is told to bring him from Egypt (303), 36; takes over Nasr's command at Sora (316), 183; takes side of Harun in rebellion of (317), 189; governor of Ispahan defeated by Lashkari (319), 211, whom he kills, 213; taken prisoner at Shammasiyyah Gate, 236; governor of Egypt, 332.
A*h*mad b. Kāmil Abū Bakr.—Qa*d*i, 102; died (350), ii. 184. Misk. heard Tabari's Chronicle from him, *ibid.*
A*h*mad b. Kashmard.—Captured by Abū *T*ahir, 121; his miraculous escape, F. i. 180.
A*h*mad b. Khāqān.—Conqueror of lower Wasit, ii. 268.
A*h*mad b. Khāqān Abu'l-'Abbās.—Prefect of police (321), 266, 268; sent by Ibn Ra'iq to Madhar, 372; defeated and captured but released, *ibid.*; 407; prefect of police (329), ii. 14; chamberlain of Mustakfi, 85; of Mu*t*i', 87.
A*h*mad b. Laith Abū Man*s*ūr.—Quoted S. 132.
A*h*mad b. Man*s*ūr Dāmaghānī.—ii., 208n.
A*h*mad b. Masrūr Balkhī.—Governor of Ispahan, 39; sent against Ibn Abi'l-Saj (304), 46.
A*h*mad b. M b. 'Abd al-*H*amīd Abu'l-*H*asan.—Suggested for vizierate (296), 15.
A*h*mad b. M. b. 'Abdallāh 'Alawī.—Dies in Kufah (389), H. 337.
A*h*mad b. M. Barīdī Abu'l-'Abbās.—Quoted H. 449, 453.
A*h*mad b. M. b. Barm Abu'l-*H*asan.—Joint vizier to *S*amsam al-d. (375) S. 102; eunuch, 103; aims at sole vizierate, *ibid.*; arrested by Asfar, 105.
A*h*mad b. M. Fasawī.—*H*ājib of Khwajah b. Siyahjang, discovers secret of Wandarish and bargains for promotion therewith, H. 353.
A*h*mad b. M. b. Ja'lān.—Quoted N. 260.
A*h*mad b. M. Khorāsānī.—Follower of Ibn Yaqut, N. 94.
A*h*mad b. M. Madā'inī.—Quoted N. 54.
A*h*mad b. M. b. Maimūn Abu'l-*H*usain.—Secretary of Muttaqi, manages affairs after Bachkam's death, ii. 11; vizier (329), 12; ceases to be vizier, 15; arrested by Baridi and sent to Basrah, *ibid.*; dies, *ibid.* Quoted F. i. 149.
A*h*mad b. M. b. Mu'ammal Abu'l-Fat*h*.—Sent to Kirman by *S*amsām al-d. (388), S. 312.
A*h*mad b. M. b. Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.—Died (390), H. 345.
A*h*mad b. M. Qummī al-*H*annā*t* Abū Sa'd.—Secretary of 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 299; conspires against Isra'il b. Musa, 303, foll.; rescues Abu Ja'far *S*aimari, 340; sent to rescue A*h*mad b. Buwaihi, 354; sent by Rukn al-d. to Baghdad, ii. 143.
A*h*mad b. M. Qushūrī.—Secretary of Manjutakin, S. 217; bribed to retire from Halab, 219.
A*h*mad b. M. b. *S*āli*h* of 'Ukbara.—Examines Ibn Muqlah (318), 208.
A*h*mad b. M. b. Sam'ūn.—Inspector of Nahrawanat tells story, 29, 30.
A*h*mad b. M. *T*awīl (the Tall).—Governor of *H*isn Mahdi (357), ii. 244; takes charge of *H*abashi, 246.

A*h*mad b. M. b. Zuraiq.—Clerk in employ of *H*amid, 71.
A*h*mad b. Muqbil.—In service of A*h*mad b. Nasr, 206.
A*h*mad b. Mūsā 'Allāf.—Shahid, dies (390), H. 348.
A*h*mad b. Mūs*a* *H*amūlī.—Companion to Mu'izz al-d., N. 148.
A*h*mad b. Musāfir.—Prince of *T*arm, assassinates 'Ali b. Wahsudhan, 51.
A*h*mad b. Na*s*r 'Abbāsī.—Envoy of *T*a'i' to Sharaf al-d., S. 125.
A*h*mad b. Nasr Bāziyār Abū 'Ali.—Attended examination of witnesses against *H*allaj, 77; sister's son to Ibn al-*H*awari, 91; arrested (311), *ibid.*; confidential agent of vizier al-Fa*d*l, 229; with Saif al-d., N. 53.
A*h*mad b. Nasr Qushūrī.—Minister of Ma'awin in Ahwaz, arrests Baridis, 205, 206; governor of Basrah, 255; officer of Ibn Ra'iq, 370; his boat sunk, 373; at Dair al-'Aqul, 413.
A*h*mad, slave of Ibn Qudaidah.—248.
A*h*mad b. Sa'd Abu'l-*H*usain.—Finance minister of Ispahan, 60.
A*h*mad b. Sa'īd.—Clerk, 24.
A*h*mad b. *S*ali*h* Kilābī.—Arab champion under Sabuktakin, ii. 118.
A*h*mad b. Sayyā*h*.—Minister of Kharaj in Ispahan murdered (304), 39.
A*h*mad b. Sayyār *S*aimarī Abū Bakr.—Qa*d*ī, negotiates marriage and governorship, ii., 176; quoted, N. 56; in Oman, *ibid.*, quoted 100.
A*h*mad b. Shabīb Abū Sa'īd.—Envoy from Khorasan to Fakhr al-d., S. 98.
A*h*mad *T*awīl (the Tall).—Retainer of Musa Fayadhah; farms Ahwaz; captured by Nasir al-d., ii. 205.
A*h*mad b. al-*T*ayyib.—His work on Baghdad, N. 65.
A*h*mad b. 'Ubaidallāh Abu'l-*H*usain.—Shaikh of Mayyafariqin betrayed to Abu'l-Wafa, ii. 389.
A*h*mad b. 'Ubaidallāh b. Mans*ū*r Shīrāzī.—Head of diwan al-rasa'il, ii. 340; conspires against *S*amsam al-d., S. 104; secretary of *T*ā'i', *ibid.*; fined, 107; arrested, 145; released, 147.
A*h*mad b. 'Umar 'Alawi.—Brother of M.; favoured and given charge of pilgrimage, ii. 412.
A*h*mad b. 'Umar b. *H*afs.—Merchant, N. 95.
A*h*mad b. Ya*h*yā.—'Alawid pretender with title al-Nāsir died (325), ii. 209n.
A*h*mad b. Ya*h*yā Jalakht.—Clerk of Nubakhti fined, 160.
A*h*mad b. Yūsuf b. Ya'qūb b. Is*h*āq b. al-Bahlūl Tanūkhī Abu'l-*H*asan, called Ibn al-Azraq, quoted, N. 24, 58, 68, 77, 80, 81, 94, 126, 133, 136, 156, 165, 168, 171, 201, 209, 242, 244, 246, 249, 270, 274 (361).
A*h*mad b. Zairak.—Given charge of Palace by 'Ali b. Yalbaq, 259; arrested, 264.
Abu A*h*mad Ibn *H*usain b. Yūsuf.—Finance officer of Ahwaz, N. 107.
Abū A*h*mad son of Muktafī.—Arrested, 226; nominated as Qahir's successor, 262; built into a wall, 266.
Abū A*h*mad the Naqīb.—See *H*usain b. Musa.
Abū A*h*mad the Physician.—Sent by Baha al-d. to Ibn Ustadhhurmuz, S. 320.

Abū A*h*mad Ibn Abī Salamah.—Of 'Askar Mukram quoted N. 172.
Abū A*h*mad Ibn Abī Ward.—Quoted, N. 35.
*Al-A*h*sā.—173; S. 138.
*Ahwāz.—" Sea-market " tax there abolished by 'Ali b. 'Isa, 28; 187, 188; localities, 206; seized by M. b. Ra'iq, 295; by Yaqut, 301; ii. 124, 162, 172; allocated to pay off Turks, 174, 267; Mu'izz al-d. goes there, 182; gets masons thence, 183, 205, 242, 244, 269, 284; Turks riot there (363), 323; 'A*d*ud al-d. and Ibn al-'Amid II. join there, 337; contract for given to Sahl b. Bishr, 346, 357; S. 108; taken by *T*ughan, S. 257; 313; Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il there (389), 323; H. 341; Farrukhan there, 415, 456. Its people follow *H*allaj, N. 87; its seven districts, 115, 138; Garden of Baridi there, i. 345; ii. 92, S. 165; Hinduwan Bridge there, N. 71.
Ibn al-Ahwāzī.—Small tax-farmer in Antioch misleads Rashiq, ii. 214; his schemes; defeats Qarghuyah, but is captured by Saif al-d., 215.
'Ā'idah bint M. Juhaniyyah.—Poetess, N. 216; deputy secretary to Bachkam and Sabuktakin, *ibid.*
*'Ain Tamr.—175; ii. 338; army sent thither against *D*abbah b. M. Asadi, 414.
*'Ain Zarbah.—Raided by Byzantines (351), ii. 190.
Abu'l-'Ainā.—Quoted, N. 12.
Ibn 'Ainawaihi.—Sent by Ibn Muqlah to inquire into finance of Ahwaz, 320.
Ibn 'Aishūnah.—Robber in Baghdad, N. 206.
'Ajīb.—Servant of Nazuk, 138; murdered (317), 195.
Ibn al-Ājiz Abu'l-Qāsim.—Blinded, H. 442.
Ibn al-'Ajjāj.—'Uqailite executed by Abu Taghlib, ii. 320.
*Ajrān.—Quarter of Rayy, ii. 224.
Ibn al-Akfāni 'Abdallāh b. M. Abū M.—Qa*d*i, ii. 400; in Baghdad (386), S. 277; (390) 348, 372, 395; on Sharqi side, 407.
Al-Akhwas.—See Abu Umayyah.
Al-'Alā b. al-*H*asan Abu'l-Qāsim.—Released by Sharaf al-d., S. 101; his vizier, *ibid.*; favours Fars, 119; sent to Basrah, 123; gives leave for blinding *S*amsam al-d., 150; his mistakes after Sharaf al-d.'s death, 160; arrests Ra*d*i', *ibid.*; goes to Rayy, 163; saves 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, 173; causes death of Timurtash, 190; arrested by Fulad, but turns tables on him, 200; arrested by *S*amsam al-d., 216; released, 247; his career and death, *ibid.*; meets *S*amsam al-d., 260; takes Ahwaz and defends 'Askar Mukram against Abu M. b. Mukram (385), 266; dies there (387) 294, 311, H. 415.
Abu'l-'Alā the Christian.—See 'Ubaidallah b. al-Fa*d*l.
Abu'l-'Alā *H*usain b. M. Iskāfī.—Maternal uncle of Muwaffaq, whom he accompanies to the Sharif, S. 309; given charge of Treasury, H. 337; farms revenue of Anbar and Hit, S. 55, 269; advises Muwaffaq, H. 368.
Abu'l-'Alā Ibn *H*asanawaihi.—ii. 415; arrested, S. 9.

Abu'l-'Alā Ibn Shādhān.—Financial officer in Hadithah, captured, ii. 172.
'Alam.—Stewardess of Mustakfi; see *H*usn.
'Alamgar.—See Abu'l-*H*asan.
'Alawids in Baghdad.—In Daizaj Street, H. 336.
'Alī b. al-'Abbās b. Fasānjas Abū M.—Treasurer (350), ii. 188; bids his brother hurry home after Bakhtiyar's accession (356), 237, 262; dominates Bakhtiyar, 266; his brother's deputy, 267; cannot pay in full, 269; arrested, 284; takes refuge with Sabuktakin, 286; banished to Wasit, 287; to Samarra, *ibid.*; vizier of Sharaf al-d. (374), S. 101.
'Alī b. al-'Abbās Nūbakhtī Abū *T*ālib.—Agent for sale of Muqtadir's lands, 200; for the Queen-mother, 245.
'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Aziz.—See Ibn *H*ājib al-Nu'man.
'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, cousin of Māfarūkhī.—Arrested, ii. 120.
'Alī b. 'Abdallāh al-*H*adhdhā Abu'l-*H*asan.—Quoted, N. 215.
'Ali b. 'Abd al-Malik Abu-*H*asin.—Qa*d*i, N. 111.
'Alī b. 'Abd al-Ra*h*mān b. 'Urwah Abu'l-Qāsim.—Arrested, H. 442; released, 448.
'Alī b. A*h*mad.—Clerk of Qarma*t*ian in Oman, ii. 216; rebels against 'Abd al-Wahhāb with help of Zanj, 217.
'Alī b. A*h*mad Abarqūhī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Marshal of Turks, S. 187; vizier (381) 201; goes to Mausil to help *H*ajjaj, 240; order for his arrest frustrated, 241; arrested (382), 246; surrendered, 251; vizier (383), *ibid.*; flees, 252; negotiates on his return from Marsh to be vizier (385) in vain, 268; further negotiations (386) again frustrated, 275; acts as vizier, H. 40.
'Alī b. A*h*mad b. 'Alī Nūbakhtī.—Sends message to 'Ali b. 'Isa, 324; betrays his uncle, 362.
'Alī b. A*h*mad Rāsibī.—Arrests *H*allaj, 33; died (301), *ibid.*; his property seized by Mu'nis, *ibid.*
'Alī b. A*h*mad b. *S*ub*h* Abu'l-*H*asan.—Shahid, H. 408.
'Alī b. A*h*mad 'Umānī.—Clerk of *S*amsam al-d.'s mother died, S. 102.
'Alī b. A*h*mad b. Ya*h*ya.—Clerk, killed by Dailemites, H. 383.
'Alī b. al-Akhzar Abu'l-Qāsim.—Grammarian, N. 246.
'Alī Ibn Abī 'Alī Abu'l-*H*asan.—Quoted, S. 73; *h*ajib of *S*amsam al-d., 97; sent to arrest *H*usain Farrash, 168; leaves Baghdad, H. 389; restored to ma'unah of Wasit, 414; *h*ajib of 'Amid al-J., 439.
'Alī b. 'Amr b. Maimūn Abu'l-*H*asan.—Sent to Mu'izz al-d. by Abu Taghlib, ii. 206; his secretary, sent to Bakhtiyar, 239; negotiates marriage, 283; offends Ibn Baqiyyah, 316, 320; ill-treated by Ibn Baqiyyah, 321; meets Bakhtiyar at Takrit, 379; combines vizierate of Bakhtiyar with that of Abu Taghlib, *ibid.*; sent by Abu Taghlib to Egypt, 401.
'Alī Arzanānī.—Spy of Fulad, S. 200.
'Ali b. Bishārah.—Bedmaker of 'A*d*ud al-d., S. 49.
'Alī b. Dab'ash Abu'l-*H*asan.—Sent against Abu'l-*H*usain by *S*amsam al-d. (372), S. 79; captured, *ibid.*
'Alī b. al-Fa*d*l *S*ūlī.—Dailemite officer of Bachkam, banished by him

to Mausil, joins Daisam in Adharbaijan, ii. 31 ; escapes and is made chief of Dailemites there, 135.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan Abu'l-*H*asan.—Clerk of M. b. 'Umar arrested, S. 173.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan b. 'Allāf.—Shahid, H. 397.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan Baghdādī.—See Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn Ya*h*yā.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan *H*ājjī.—N. 145.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan b. Is*h*āq Abu'l-*H*asan.—Sharif's collector, flees, H. 348.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan Ispahānī Abu'l-Faraj, author of the *Aghani*.—Quoted (xiii. 25), N. 12 ; received 5,000 dinars from Muhallabi, 42 ; quoted, 174.
'Alī b. al-*H*asan Zainabī Hāshimī Abu'l-*H*asan-*Ta*'i''s envoy to Sharaf al-d., S. 125.
'Alī b. Hishām Abu M.—Quoted, 88.
'Alī b. al-*H*usain al Kha*t*īr.—Bedmaker, S. 173.
'Alī b. al-*H*usain Maghribī Abu'l-*H*asan.—Secretary to Bekjur, S. 208 ; advises him to join the Fa*t*imid 'Aziz, *ibid.* 211 ; runs away to Raqqah, *ibid.* ; to Kufah, 215 ; to Egypt where he persuades 'Aziz to attack *H*alab, 217 ; sent thither as minister, *ibid.* ; is bribed to come away, 219 ; cashiered by 'Azīz, *ibid.* ; executed by *H*akim, 232.
'Ali b. al-*H*usain Sharīf Murta*d*ā Abu'l-Qāsim.—Pilgrim (389), H. 342.
'Allī b. al-*H*usain Qunnā'ī.—Betrays M. b. Dawud, 9, 10.
'Alī b. al-*H*usain Shīrāzī Mushrif Abu'l-Qāsim.—Inspector of bureau, sister's son to Abu'l-Faraj the vizier, ii. 267 ; governor of Basrah, 295 ; his vindictiveness, *ibid.* ; Jarjarā'ī sent to arrest him, 321 ; arrested but restored to province, 323.
'Alī b. Ibrāhīm b. *H*ammād.—Qa*d*i, quoted, N. 33.
'Alī b. Ibrāhīm b. Nāsir al-d.—Killed, S. 179.
'Alī b. 'Isā the vizier.—Consulted by 'Abbas b. *H*asan about candidates for Caliphate, 1, 3 ; declines to nominate ; made president of bureau by Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 6 ; flees, 7 ; banished to Wasit, (296), 8 ; pleads vainly for M. b. 'Abdun ; transferred at his own request to Meccah, 13 ; suggested for vizierate by Mu'nis (300), 25 ; vizier (301), 26 ; corresponds with Qarma*t*ians, 34 ; prays over supposed corpse of Furat, 40 ; offends Umm Musa and is dismissed ; put in charge of Zaidan (304), 41 ; released and appointed helper to *H*amid (306), 58 ; monopolises control, 59 ; arrested (311), 88 ; charged with favouring Qarma*t*ians, 105 ; 109 ; given in charge of Shafi' Lu'lu'i, 112 ; exiled to Meccah and thence to San'a, 113 ; returns to Meccah, 141 ; made Overseer of Egypt and Syria, *ibid.* ; nominated for vizierate by Mu'nis (313), 142 ; confirmed as Overseer by Kha*s*ibi (313), 146 ; vizier (314), 149 ; grateful to any one who plots his dismissal, 170 ; his energetic action after Qarma*t*ian victory, 176 ; desires to resign (316), 184 ; arrested, 185 ; falsely charged with favouring Qarma*t*ians, 186, 187 ; released by Mu'nis (317), visits Ibn Muqlah, 200 ; mediates between Mu'nis and Muqtadir (318), 204 ; acts assessor to the vizier Sulaiman, 205 ; settles Ibn Muqlah's fine, 209 ; arrested by Mu'nis, 210 ; but released, 211 ; assessor to Kalwadhani with charge of appeals, 212 ;

deprived by *H*usain b. Qasim, 219; sent to *S*afiyah (319) by *H*usain b. Qasim, 220; protected by Harun b. Gharib, 225; nominated for vizierate of Qahir, 242; excused from mission to Egypt, 257; made governor of Wasit and Irrigation of Euphrates, 271; gives contract to Baridi 274; summoned to advise Ra*d*i, 290; offered vizierate, 294; charged with suggesting revolt to Na*s*ir al-d. and banished to *S*afiyah (323), 324 fol.; suggested as mediator by Na*s*ir al-d. 327; nominated for vizierate, 336; fined, 338; awaits Baridi (329), and is treated by him respectfully, ii. 14; manages affairs for Kurankij (329), 18; dies (334), 104; petitions presented to him, N. 48; his friend Shafi'i, N. 54; exposes Ibn Muqlah, N. 28; his honesty at an auction, S. 172; prefers Ibn Bahlul to himself at funeral, N. 127; his opinion of Muqtadir, N. 136; rebuked by Muqtadir, N. 139; reconciles Na*s*ir al-d. to his father, N. 181; has revelation, N. 225; orders demolition of Heretical Mosque, N. 174; N. 104.

'Alī b. 'Īsā.—Secretary of Daisam in lieu of Nu'aimi, ii. 149; tortured to death, 150.

'Alī b. Īsā the Postmaster.—(386) his advice to Abu 'Abdallah al-'Ari*d*, S. 286; quoted, H. 439.

'Alī b. 'Īsā Raba'ī.—The grammarian, ii. 304; on a deputation.

'Alī b. Ja'far Bātinī.—Missionary in service of Daisam, ii. 31; deserts to Marzuban and brings him to Adharbaijan; deserts Marzuban for Daisam, 33, and again Daisam for Marzuban, 34; but on condition of retiring into private life, 35.

'Alī b. Ja'far b. Falā*h*.—Brother of Abu Tamim; besieges Damascus, S. 223; governor of Tripoli, 224; Qu*t*b al-daulah, general of *H*akim, S. 238.

'Ali b. Ja'far Abu'l-*H*asan.—Emir elect of the Marshes, S. 90; made partner by Muhadhdhib al-d., S. 134.

'Alī b. Ja'far Wadharī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Friend of 'A*d*ud al-d. sent against Banu Shaiban, ii., 398; dies on the journey, *ibid.*

'Alī b. al-Jarrā*h*.—Captures Manjutakin, S. 223.

'Alī b. Juwānqulah.—Officer of Rayy, *ibid.*; deserted to Marzuban, ii. 131.

'Alī b. Kāmah Abu'l-*H*asan.—His house in Rayy, S. 299; viceroy there of Rukn al-d., ii, 137; retreats to Ispahan, 138; sister's son to Rukn al-d. defeats Bistun, 176; (348) his arrival falsely announced, 226; with Muayyid al-d. in Jurjan, S. 90; put to death by Fakhr al-d., 95.

'Alī b. Khalaf Nirmānī.—Arrested (311), 92.

'Alī b. Khalaf b. *T*ināb.—Farms estates and Kharaj in Shiraz, and conspires with Yaqut (319), 211; sends news of 'Alī b. Buwaihi to Baghdad, 275; leaves Shiraz with Yaqut, 298; his hoards secured by 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 300; goes to Basrah, 301; finance minister in Mausil, 326; quits it, 329; deceives Yaqut, 341; minister of Kharaj and *d*iyā 'in Ahwaz for Ibn Ra'iq, 374 (326); stays at Wasit, 384; secretary of Ra*d*i in service of Bachkam, 406; fined, 409; story about him when governor of Shiraz, Faraj, ii. 75, 76.

'Alī b. Kujrī Abu'l-*H*asan.—Dailemite, sent against Banu 'Uqail, H. 419; defeated, 421; retires to Baqitina, *ibid.*
'Alī b. Ma'mūn Iskāfī.—Secretary of Ibn al-*H*awari; arrested (311), 92.
'Alī b. Mazyad Abu'l-*H*asan Asadī.—Revolts from Baha al-d. to *S*amsam al-d. (387), S. 295; attacks Qilij but is defeated, H. 340 (389); Muqallad goes against him, 303; joined by Ya*h*ya, H. 410; assists Du'aij at Mada'in, H. 420; routed by *H*ajjaj, 422–4.
'Alī b. Mīkāl Abu'l-*H*usain.—Envoy to Baghdad (389), H. 340.
'Alī b. Mīshakī, called Bullakā.—Captured by Rukn al-d., ii. 133; escapes from prison, 149; works for Marzuban, *ibid.*, 150; defeats Daisam, *ibid.*
'Alī b. Mohammed b. A*h*mad Tanūkhī Abu'l-*H*asan.—Performs trick with taper, N. 76.
'Alī b. Mohammed Bārizī.—Balusi chieftain, ii. 300.
'Alī b. Mohammed b. *H*asan b. Ya*h*yā Abu Mohammed.—Succeeds M. b. 'Umar, S. 347.
'Alī b. Mohammed b. *H*usain Warrāq Abu'l-Qāsim.—Witness, H. 417.
'Alī b. Mohammed Iskāfi Abu'l-*H*asan.—Died (391), H. 392.
'Alī b. Mohammed Jauharī.—'A*d*ud al-d.'s agent, takes letters to Marzuban, ii. 344.
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*H*asan b. 'Imrān b. Shāhīn Abū Mohammed.—ii. 330 ; marries Bakhtiyar's daughter, 336 ; Bakhtiyar's entertainment in his house, 370 ; Mu*t*ahhar b. 'Abdallah sent against him, 409 ; breaches the dams, 410 ; compromises, 412 ; plot against him, 413 ; ousted by his brother Abu'l-Faraj, S. 82 (372).

*H*asan b. Ismā'il b. Is*h*āq Abu 'Alī, the qā*d*ī.—Companion of Mu'ta*d*id, N. 157.

*H*asan b. Isma'il Iskāfī.—Sent to Fars as commissioner (314), 147 ; governor of Anbar, 185 ; envoy from Ibn Ra'iq to Baridi, 358.

*H*asan b. Ja'far, The 'Alawid.—Emir of Meccah, assumes caliphate, S. 236 .

*H*asan b. Kharāmadh.—Dailemite, deserts to 'A*d*ud al-d., ii. 368.

*H*asan b. Makhlad.—Type of a competent minister, 85 ; story of his greed, N. 201 ; original of Barmecide banquet, N. 202.

*H*asan b. Mans*ū*r Abu Ghālib.—Takes possession of Kirman, H. 457.

*H*asan b. Marwān Abu 'Alī.—Nephew of Bad, S. 177 ; seizes fortress Kaifa, 178 ; takes Abu 'Abdallah b. *H*amdan prisoner, 178, 179 ; makes peace with Basil, 247.

*H*asan b. Mi*h*mān Abū 'Alī.—Captures Saidawi, S. 12 ; agent of 'A*d*ud al-d., 60 ; of *S*ams*a*m al-d., 125 ; arrested, 126.

*H*asan b. Mohammed Abū 'Alī.—Sent to Jurjan as governor, S. 17 (371).

*H*asan b. Mohammed Anbārī Abu 'Alī.—Marries Muhallabi's daughter and is his deputy (339), ii. 124 ; quoted, N. 190.

*H*asan b. Mohammed b. Mukram Abū Mohammed.—Governor of Kufah, joins Sharaf al-d., S. 127 ; sent to Wasit as governor, *ibid.* ; his mildness in exacting, 128 ; ruins M. b. A*h*mad b. al-Zu*tt*i, 180 ; made *H*ajib, 181, 249 ; his arrest ordered, 250 ; governor of Basrah, 251 ; sent to Ramhurmuz, 266 ; takes Arrajan, 267 ; Ahwaz, 268 ; fights against Ibn Ustadhhurmuz, 295 ; goes from Arrajan to 'Askar Mukram, 295 ; a "friend" of Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq, 309 ; sent by Isma'il Muwaffaq on an expedition, 317 (389) ; sends amnesty to Farrukhan, 324.

*H*asan b. Mohammed b. Nas*r* Abu 'Alī.—Envoy from Baha al-d. to Abu 'Ali son of Sharaf al-d., S. 162 ; S. 258.

*H*asan b. Mohammed Qunnā'ī.—Brother of Abu Qurrah, Treasurer (360), 284.

*H*asan b. Mohammed b. Sahlūyah Abu'l-'Alā.—Envoy of Fakhr al-d., his representative in Baghdad, 100 ; vizier to Baha al-d., S. 153, 155 ; arrested, 181.

*H*asan b. Mohammed Abū M. Tūmanī.—Of Basrah, quoted, N. 86.

*H*asan b. al-Mundhir Abū Qais.—Qarma*t*ian officer, S. 109.

*H*asan b. Musayyib Abū 'Amr.—Tries to arrest his nephew, S. 300 ; succeeds his brother 'Ali in Mausil, 303 ; flies to Zadhan, *ibid.* ; reconciled with Qirwash, H. 391 ; his secretary, 444 ; death (392), 446.

*H*asan b. Qātirmiz Abu'l-*H*usain.—Tortures 'Isa b. Masarjis, S. 280.

*H*asan b. *S*ā*h*ib b. *H*umaid Shāshī Abu 'Alī.—ii. 208.

*H*asan b. Sahl.—His wedding feast, N. 146.

*H*asan b. Sahl Dauraqī Abū 'Alī.—In charge of Diwan of Sawad, H. 442.

*H*asan b. Thimāl Khafājī Abu 'Alī.—H. 392; reaches Sarsar, 421; follows *H*ajjaj to Nahrawan Bridge, 422; wins battle against 'Uqail, 427; quoted, *ibid.*

*H*asan b. 'Ubaidallāh b. *T*ughj Ikshīdī.—Defeats Qarma*t*ians at Ramlah, ii. 234; governor of R mlah, 256; declines to fight his cousin, *ibid.*; governor of Damascus, 257; taken prisoner by 'Ubaidis.

*H*asan b. Yūsuf.—Revenue farmer of Ramhurmuz, deserts to 'A*d*ud al-d., 367.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz.—Qa*d*i 'l-qu*d*at of Fakhr al-d., S. 263.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ahwāzī al-Kātib.—Deputy for Baridi, N. 229.

Abu'l-*H*asan 'Alamgar.—Ustadh of Ustadhs, H. 433.

Abu'l-*H*asan al-'Arū*d*i.—See Mohammed b. al-*H*asan.

Abu'l-*H*asan Aqsīsī 'Alawī.—Envoy to Fakhr al-d., S. 255

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn al-Azraq.—See A*h*mad b. Yūsuf.

Abu'l-*H*asan 'Alī b. *H*asan Baghdādī.—Starts to repel Qarrad (390), H. 364; finance minister in Baduraya, 365; see Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Yahya; chief minister in Baghdad, H. 413.

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Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Is*h*āq.—Secretary of Mohammed b. 'Umar the Sharif, S. 305; collects his revenues, 307; quarrels with Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Ya*h*ya and flies to Shiraz, sent to Baghdad by Sabur as his deputy, H. 410; flies to Fars, 450; harboured by Baha al-d., *ibid.*; arrested by Abu Ghalib.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Abī Ja'far of Basrah.—Favours Lashkarsitan, S. 272.

Abu'l-*H*asan Karkhī.—N. 242.

Abu'l-*H*asan al-Kātib.—N. 218.

Abu'l-*H*asan Kurā'ī.—Clerk of al-Fa*d*il, S. 260.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Ma'mūn.—Hashimi, quoted, N. 15.

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Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Mukram.—The qa*d*i. See Ibn Mukram.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Abī *T*ālib Ibn Abī Ja'far b. al-Bahlul.—Cited N. 17.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn 'Umar.—See Mohammed b. 'Umar.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Abi'l-Wazīr.—Secretary of 'Ali b. Musayyib, S. 301; enemy of Ibn al-*H*iri, H. 446; ruins Ibn Masarrah, 447.

Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Ya*h*yā.—Reconciles the Sharif M. b. 'Umar with Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, S. 307, 308; Shi'ah appeal to him, H. 307, 399; arrested by Sabur, 402; quoted by Abu'l-*H*asan Is*h*aq, H. 410; his arrest by Sabur, 411, frustrated; Sabur conciliates him, 412; demands Sabur's arrest, 413; is negligent about it, *ibid.*

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**H*isn Mansūr.—Raided by Byzantines (303), 36.
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*H*usain b. A*h*mad Abū 'Abdallāh al-'Āri*d*.—Marshal, S. 246, 258; spoils prospects of 'Isa b. Masarjis, 259; fears 'Ali b. A*h*mad, 270; enemy of 'Ali b. A*h*mad and frustrates his appointment to vizierate (380), 270, and (386), 274; flees to Ba*ti*hah, 285; opposes Abu 'Ali Isma'il, 308; sent to ask Turks' business, 322.
*H*usain b. A*h*mad *H*ajjāj Abū 'Abdallāh.—H. 368; died (391), 403; verses on Abu'l-Fa*d*l the vizier, N. 215.
*H*usain b. 'Alī b. 'Abdān Abu 'Abdallāh.—Governor of Ahwaz, H. 437 (392); represents *S*amsam al-d. at Baghdad, S. 184 (380); goes to Muhadhdhib al-d. to borrow money, 275.
*H*usain b. 'Alī al-Dā'i, The 'Alawid.—Rebels in Tabaristan (302), 35.
*H*usain b. 'Alī Farrāsh (The Bedmaker).—Ruins Ni*h*rir, S. 154–157; punished, *ibid.*; entitled "the *Sa*hib," 166; sent against Fakhr al-d., *ibid.*; recalled from Wasit and executed, 167.
Husain b. 'Alī, The Imām.—Died on a Monday, 138.
*H*usain b. 'Alī, nephew of Abu'l-Qasim b. Hakkar.—Messenger between Sabur and Abu'l-*H*asan b. Ya*h*ya, H. 412.

*H*usain b. 'Ali Maghribī.—Vizier in Baghdad, summoned by *H*akim, takes refuge with *H*assan b. Mufarrij, S. 233 ; advises attack on Yarukhtakin in Ramlah, 232–235 ; advises execution of Yarukhtakin, *ibid.* ; sets Abu'l-Futu*h* up as caliph, 236 ; sent to 'Iraq, 238.

*H*usain b. 'Ali Nūbakhtī Abū 'Abdallāh.—Secretary of Ibn Ra'iq, Kufi offers to separate them and is instructed by Baridi, 328 ; Ibn Muqlah suggests that Ibn Ra'iq send him as agent, 333 ; advises Ibn Ra'iq to refuse Baridi's terms, 359 ; ousted by Ibn Muqatil, 360, foll. ; vainly endeavours to save Ibn Ra'iq from Baridi, 361 ; becomes consumptive, 367, 386.

*H*usain b. 'Ali Zāhirī Abū *T*āhir, The *H*ājib.—Quoted, H. 423. 424.

*H*usain b. Alyasa' b. Mohammed b. Alyās.—Killed in battle, ii. 298.

*H*usain b. Barkasah.—Slave of Ibn Kamil, killed, H. 448.

*H*usain b. Dayyār.—Hermitage of, where Yaqut dies, 347.

*H*usain b. Duraid.—Uncle of grammarian, N. 250.

*H*usain, son of Ibn al-Furat.—96 ; subscribes to 'Ali b. 'Isa's fine, 112 ; arrested, 126.

*H*usain b. Gharīb Baqqah.—Lad in Bahgdad, N. 94.

*H*usain b. Haitham Abū 'Abdallāh.—Deputy to 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, S. 103.

*H*usain b. *H*asan Muayyid al-Mulk Abū 'Alī.—Intercedes for culprits, H. 442 ; deputy of 'Amid al-Juyush, 442.

*H*usain b. *H*asan Abū *T*āhir.—Governor of Basrah, flies from fear of *H*abashi, ii. 243 ; his destruction, 293.

*H*usain b. *H*asan al-Ustādh al-Fa*d*il Abū Nas*r*.—Quoted, S. 154, 167, 180 ; intermediary for Sabur with Baha al-d., 249, 258 ; quoted, 268 ; conciliates Baha al-d., 269 ; sent to Muhadhdhib al-d., 275 ; arrested and fined, 285.

*H*usain b. *H*asan Wāthiqī.—Quoted, N. 47.

*H*usain b. *H*asan b. Ya*h*yā Abu 'Abdallāh Fasawī.—H. 347 ; narrator, 414.

*H*usain b. Ibrāhīm.—Officer in 'A*d*ud al-d.'s army, ii. 244.

*H*usain b. Jauhar.—Officer of *H*akim, S. 231 ; Qa'id al-Quwwad, 233 ; executed, *ibid.*

*H*usain b. Mohammed b. Alyās.—Endeavours to reconquer Kirman, ii. 360 ; captured, 361.

*H*usain b. Mohammed Anbārī Kātib.—N. 139.

*H*usain b. Mohammed 'Arū*d*ī.—Died (392) in Anbar, H. 418.

*H*usain b. Mohammed, The *H*ājib Abu 'Alī.—Governor of Kirman, S. 190.

*H*usain b. Mohammed b. Mammā.—Arrested by Bakran b. Balfawaris, S. 332 ; chief sergeant of Dailemites in Baghdad, pleads for Ibn Rahzadh, H. 340 ; confirmed in his appointment, 371 ; defends Shi'ites in Baghdad, 388 ; goes to Shiraz and returns to Baghdad, 399 ; arrested by Sabur, 402 ; reached Baghdad, 409; goes to Wasit to meet *H*ajjaj and Sabur, 410 ; tries to arrest Sabur, 413 ; tampers with *H*ajjaj's followers, 426 ; written to by 'Amid al-Juyush, 438 ; put in charge of Dailemites, 442 ; goes to M. b. 'Annaz, 449.

*H*usain b. Mohammed al-Mausilī.—Confectioner in Cairo punished for an insult to 'A*d*ud al-d., S. 60.
*H*usain b. Mohammed Qunnā'ī.—See Abu Qurrah.
*H*usain b. Mohammed b. al-Rawwād.—Told by Wahsudhan to attack Ibrahim, ii. 180.
*H*usain b. Mohammed b. Yūsuf Abu 'Abdallāh.—Governor of Darabujird arrested by Muwaffaq, H. 350.
*H*usain b. Musattar.—Related to King of Dailemites, H. 350.
*H*usain b. Mūsā Mūsawī Abū A*h*mad.—Registrar of *T*alibis, sent to negotiate peace between *H*amdanids (358), ii. 256; dismissed from registry, 306 (361) and becomes enemy of Abu'l-Fa*d*l, 309; administers oath in Mausil, 320; protects brigand, 337; accompanies Bakhtiyar to Kufah, 355; mediates between him and Ibn Baqiyyah, 356; envoy from Bakhtiyar to 'A*d*ud al-d. to recover slave, 372; sent back to 'A*d*ud al-d., 375; brings back slave and advises surrender, 376–378; reduces Diyar Mu*d*ar, 392; arrested and sent to Fars (369), 399; released (372), S. 81; his fortune restored, 136; trustee for royal bride, 254; negotiates between 'Ali b. A*h*mad and Baha al-d., 268; rescues former, 270; favours his vizierate, 275; names Baha al-d. prematurely in Khu*t*bah (389), 327; escapes in basket, *ibid.*; his guarantee required by Muwaffaq, H. 430.
*H*usain al-Muzayyin, The Banker.—Intermediary, H. 459.
*H*usain b. Nāsir al-d. Abu 'Abdallāh.—Hostage with Mu'izz al-d. (337), ii. 115; ruler of *H*adithah submits to Abu Taghlib, 291; sent by him to Takrit to help Bakhtiyar (363), 333; sent by Abu Taghlib during his flight as envoy to 'A*d*ud al-d., 391; makes terms for himself, *ibid.*; and quits Abu Taghlib for 'A*d*ud al-d., 392; (*cf.* N. 235); goes to Mausil, S. 145, 174; captured by *H*asan b. Marwan, 178; captured again and sent to Egypt, governor of Halab and Tyre for Fatimid, 179; sent to Tyre, 226.
*H*usain b. Qāsim Abu 'Ali The 'Āri*d*, called Kha*t*īr.—Friend of *D*abbi betrays him, 450; displaces him as vizier, 451; displaced after 17 months, 452; returns, 453; quarrels with Badr, *ibid.*
*H*usain b. Qāsim b. 'Ubaidallāh Abū 'Alī, called Abu'l-Jamāl.—Muqtadir wants him for vizier (318), 204; is prevented by Mu'nis, *ibid.*; again (319), 212; appointed to a bureau (319), 212; his plot to obtain vizierate (319), 215; vizier, 219; his measures against Mu'nis, 222; miscalculates the revenue, 227; arrested and dismissed (320), 228; sent to Basrah, 228; allured by his brother and sent to Raqqah, 266, on charge of following 'Azaqiri doctrine; story of his indebtedness, N. 127; Mu'nis's objection to him, *ibid.*
*H*usain Sābā*t*ī, The Farrāsh.—Arrests Muwaffaq, H. 370.
Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn 'Abd al-Malik b. 'Alī Naqīb.—H. 399.
Abu'l-*H*usain, son of 'A*d*ud al-d.—ii. 346; *S*amsam al-d. told to conciliate him, S. 99; in Ahwaz, 108; quits it, 121; for Ispahan, 122; tries to seize Ispahan, *ibid.*; death, 123.
Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn 'Amr.—Enemy of Ni*h*rir, S. 155.

Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn Abī Shujā' Arrajānī.—Deputy of Ibn al-'Amid II. in Baghdad, betrays his secrets, ii. 354.
Abu'l-*H*usain Bāhilī.—Despatched by Nasir al-d. to Mu'izz al-d., ii. 213.
Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn *H*ājib al-Nu'mān.—See 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Ibrahim.
Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn Kashkaraya.—Died (389), H. 337; physician, pupil of Sinan.
Abu'l-*H*usain, son of Mutawakkil.—Nominated for Caliphate but dies too soon (294), 5.
Abu'l-*H*usain, The qā*d*i.—See 'Umar b. Mohammed.
Abu'l-*H*usain Ibn Suhail.—Shoemaker, N. 208; quoted, 215, 243.
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Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh Fāriqī.—Sent to Basrah by Furat (299), 34; sent against Sabuk to Adharbaijan but defeated (407), 50; minister of Ma'awin in Basrah (311), 105; negotiates release of prisoners with Abu *T*ahir (312), 109, 165.
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Mohammed b. 'Abd al-Ra*h*mān Baghdādī Ibn Qarī'ah Abū Bakr.—Officiated at marriage of *T*a'i' to Bakhtiyar's daughter, ii. 355; qa*d*i, N. 59; died (367).
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Mohammed b. 'Abd al-Wā*h*id Hashimi Abu'l-*H*asan,—Qa*d*i; poet, N. 51; quoted, 14; 150, 157; dismissed from qa*d*i-ship of Basrah (356), 185.
Mohammed b. 'Abdān Ahwāzī.—Agent of Ibn Baqiyyah, joins Marzuban, ii. 345.
Mohammed b. 'Abdūn Abu'l-*H*asan.—Companion of the vizier 'Abbas b. *H*asan, 2; joins party of Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 5; president of *Zimam*, 6; hides, 7; but is dismissed and arrested; banished to Ahwaz, 8; waylaid, arrested, fined, and executed, 13; (his father son of Makhlad, Bu*h*t. ii. 46).
Mohammed b. 'Abdūs Jahshiyārī Abū 'Abdallah.—Agent of Ibn Muqlah arrested, 269.
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Mohammed b. A*h*mad Jushamī.—Narrator, N. 69.
Mohammed b. 'Alī.—The Khazin, demanded by Dailemites, S. 250.
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Mohammed b. A*h*mad *S*arīfīnī Abu Ghālib.—Agent of Ibn Baqiyyah in Wasit ; executes Jarjara'i, ii. 323.
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Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abū 'Abdallāh.—Messenger between *S*amsam al-d. and Sharaf al-d., S. 118 (375).
Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abu 'Abdallāh Nīrmānī.—Agent of Badr b. *H*asanawaihi in Hamadhan, H. 454.
Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Khalaf Abū Ghālib.—Compromises with Muwaffaq, S. 308 ; made his deputy, 328 ; lends money to Baha al-d., 331 ; stays with Muwaffaq when deserted by others, H. 370 ; released and made deputy to Ibn Ustadhhurmuz, 371 ; advises commission to Kirman, 383 ; his competence, *ibid.* ; deputy to Ustadhhurmuz, 400 ; seizes goods of Farrukhan, 414 ; sent to Naiband, 416 ; to Siraf, 433 ; offended with Muwaffaq, 434 ; vexed with Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Is*h*aq, 456 ; and arrests him, murders him, 457 ; arrested, 458 (395).
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Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Hudhud.—Chamberlain, etc., killed (389), H. 337.
Mohammed b. 'Alī b. Laith.—Captured by A*h*mad b. Isma'il (298), 19.
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Mohammed b. Fīrōz.—Retainer of Ikhshid, accompanies Muttaqi from Raqqah, ii. 69.
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and summons 'Iraq to Jihad, 216; in Bagdad, (351), N. 40.
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Mohammed b. Is*h*āq b. al-Munajjim.—Singer, died (391), H. 401.
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Mohammed b. Ismā'īl b. al-Fa*d*l Abū Sa'd.—Comes to Rayy from Hamadhan, H. 452; vizier, 453; flees to Burujird, *ibid.*
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Mohammed b. Ja'far 'Abartā'ī.—At Ahwaz has charge of Mohammed b. 'Abdun, 8; sent to reconquer Fars from Subkara, 19; dies, 20.
Mohammed b. Ja'far b. *H*afs.—President of Bureau, 129.
Mohammed b. Ja'far al-Naqīb.—In service of Ibn Ra'iq, ii. 21.
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Mohammed b. Jinnī.—Tries Ibn Shirzad, 165; head of bureau of property confiscated from Mu'nis, 223.
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ma'awin, etc., in *H*ulwan, etc., by *H*usain b. Qasim (319), 220, his career, *ibid.*; given the Baridi's contracts, 246; outwitted by Baridi, 247, 250; and goes into hiding, 250; governor of Jabal, 330.

Mohammed b. Khalaf b. Wakī'.—Qa*d*i, arrested in connexion with conspiracy of Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 7; fined, 8; his humble origin, N. 161.

Mohammed b. Mākān.—Sent to help Rukn al-d. by *H*asan b. Fairuzan, ii. 132; against him, 138; attacks Ispahan, 159; defeated and captured by Ibn al-'Amid, 160; wounded and cuffed, 161.

Mohammed b. Mansūr.—Friend of *H*amid, 71.

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Mohammed b. Mazyad Abu'l-Ghanāim.—Sent to help Du'aij, H. 420.

Mohammed b. Mohammed b. Ja'far Daqqāq Shāfi'ī Abū Bakr 'Ār*id*.—Called Khabba*t*, H. 444; ob. (392).

Mohammed b. Mohammed b. Ja'far Anbārī Abu'l-*H*asan.—Ob. (391), H. 408.

Mohammed b. Mohammed b. Nasr Abu Ya'lā.—His witness refused, S. 64.

Mohammed b. Mohammed b. 'Umar Abu'l-*H*ārith.—Leads pilgrimage (389), H. 342; (391) 409.

Mohammed, son of Muktafī.—Declines Caliphate, 242.

Mohammed b. al-Muntashir.—*H*ajjaj's torturer, N. 68.

Mohammed b. Mūsa b. al-Furāt Abū Ja'far.—Father of the vizier, had dealings with Sulaiman b. *H*asan, 15.

Mohammed b. Mūsā al-Khāzin.—Sent to Fakhr al-d. by *S*amsam al-d., S. 100.

Mohammed b. Mūsā Khwārizmī.—See Abu Bakr Khwarizmi.

Mohammed b. Mūsā *S*āli*h*ī.—Governor of Antioch, deserts, taking with him the treasure, to Byzantines, ii. 221.

Mohammed Ibn Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.—See Abu 'Abdallah.

Mohammed b. Musāfir.—'Ali b. Ja'far *S*uli takes refuge with him at *T*arm, ii. 31; his fortress Samiram seized by his sons, 31, 32; sent for by his son Marzuban, 132; advises against Rayy expedition, *ibid.*; made ruler of Adharbaijan, 135; dethroned and imprisoned at Sisajan, *ibid.*

Mohammed b. Musayyib Abu'l-Dawwād.—'Uqaili leader approached by *H*amdanids, S. 177; captures and kills Ibrahim b. Na*s*ir al-d., 179; takes Mausil, *ibid.*; attacks *H*ajjaj, 240; death, 280.

Mohammed, son of Mustakfi.—Poses as Mahdi, ii. 247, 248 (357).

Mohammed, son of Mu'tamid Abū 'Abdallāh.—Designed for Caliphate by 'Abbas b. *H*asan, but dies too soon, 4, 5.

Mohammed b. Nāsir al-d. Abu'l-Fawaris.—Exchanged with Nicephorus for some Patricii, ii. 213n; *cf.* 220n., 291n; N. 112; governor of Nisibin writes to *H*amdan, arrested by Abu Taghlib in fort Ardamusht, ii. 291; 235.

Mohammed b. Na*s*r.—Bailiff of 'Ali b. 'Isa, dies of fright at sight of Mu*h*assin's inquisition, 132.

Mohammed b. Nasr b. A*h*mad b. Mukram Abu'l-'Abbās.—The Witness, tried to get a man's witness accepted, S. 64.

Mohammed b. Nasr Abu 'Alī.—Summons Qadir, S. 201.
Mohammed b. Nu'mān Abū 'Abdallāh.—Qadi of Egypt, S. 186.
Mohammed b. al-Qādir Abu'l-Fadl.—Receives visits at the age of 5, S. 303.
Mohammed b. Qāsim.—See Ibn Sudmand.
Mohammed b. Qāsim Karkhī Abu Ja'far.—Originally of Ahwaz, 207; visits Sulaiman b. Hasan (318), 208; made finance minister of Ahwaz (312), 270; and Basrah, 284; sends despatch about Ibn Ra'iq, 287, 295; treated respectfully by 'Abd al-Rahman b. 'Isa, 337; vizier, 338; his short stature, 338; goes into hiding, 350; vizier (329), ii. 20; keeps his house, 22; secretary to Tuzun, 44 (331); accompanies him to Wasit, 45; story about him, F. i. 180; verses about him by 'A'idah, N. 216.
Mohammed b. Qāsim b. 'Ubaidallāh b. Sulaimān Abū Ja'far.—Returns from Jund Qinnasrin, 212, 250; schemes to obtain vizierate (321), 261; vizier, 264; lures his brother and banishes him, 266, 267; arrested (321), 272; dies after three days F. i. 60; his father had been Mu'tadid's vizier, F. i. 89.
Mohammed b. Rauh.—Controller of Kharaj, etc., in the Sawad, 152.
Mohammed b. Sa'īd.—Clerk, 24.
Mohammed b. Sālih Hāshimī, son of Umm Shaibān Abu'l-Hasan.—Quoted, 290; appointed qadi al-qudat (363), ii. 339; dismissed (364), *ibid.*; pleads for Hashimites before Muhallabi (351), N. 49; discussions at his house, 64.
Mohammed b. Sulaimān.—Finance minister in Rayy (307), 51; defeated and killed by Su'luk, 52.
Mohammed b. Takīn.—Succeeds his father in Egypt (321), 258; mutiny against him, 259.
Mohammed b. al-Tayyib 'Askarī Ibn al-Bāqilānī Abū Bakr.—Envoy to Byzantine court, S. 29.
Mohammed b. Tughj.—The Ikhshid, minister of Ma'awin in Egypt, 332 (324), 366; visits Muttaqi in Raqqah, ii. 67; invites him and Ibn Muqlah to Egypt, 68; dies (334), 104, 108, S. 331.
Mohammed b. 'Ubaid b. Mohammed.—Qadi; see Ibn Nasrawaihi.
Mohammed b. 'Ubaidallāh Abu 'Alī.—Leader of pilgrims, is killed in engagement with Egyptians, ii. 158.
Mohammed b. 'Umar 'Alawī Abu'l-Hasan.—The Sharif, in Kufah, ii. 208 (353); fights 'Alawid, takes charge of Abu'l-Fadl after his dismissal (362), 313; negotiates between Ibn al'-Amid and Bakhtiyar, 353; between Bakhtiyar and Ibn Baqiyyah, 354; accompanies Bakhtiyar to Kufah, 355; after arrest by Ibn Baqiyyah and release by Bakhtiyar, sent to assist Mutahhar against 'Imran, 409; suspected of treachery by Mutahhar, 410; arrested and sent to Fars, 412; released by Sharaf al-d., S. 81; made joint vizier, 101; quoted, 101; recommends Iraq, 120, 127; his property restored, 136; his wealth, *ibid.*; prays over Sharaf al-d., 151, 154, 155; arrested, 173 (379), 174; released (382), 243; enemy of 'Ubaidallah b. al-Fadl, gets him sent to Ahwaz, 249; favoured by al-Ustadh al-Fadil, 269, 278; in fear of Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, escapes to Marsh, 282; intercedes between Baha

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Mohammed b. Ya*h*yā Nahrsābūsī Abu'l-*H*asan.—Arrested Qarrad, H. 408.

Mohammed b. Yanal, The Interpreter.—Advises Bachkam to be contented, 375; goes with him to Ibn Muqatil, 376; sent to 'Askar Mukram; defeated, 378; defeated by Ibn Ra'iq, 407; defeated at the Jabal, 415; scourged, *ibid.*; brought from Wasit and made chief of police, ii. 12 (329); goes into hiding, 14; conciliated by Abu'l-*H*asan Ibn Muqlah, 43; flies to Wasit, 43; in charge of Baghdad for Tuzun, 45 (331); plots to get Muttaqi away, 47; visits Saif al-d. and is murdered, (332) 55.

Mohammed b. Yaqūt Misri.—Arrested, 144.

Mohammed b. Yaqut Bāhilī.—Prefect of police (318), 202; takes part in exile of Masaffi troops (318), 203; burns Ibn Muqlah's house, 203; censor (319), 209; loses censorship, 209; visits Harun b. Gharib, 225; commands *H*ujaris for Muqtadir (320), 234; urges Muqtadir to remain in Baghdad and fight Mu'nis, 235; last to leave the field, 236; makes for Ahwaz, 254; assumes command, *ibid.*; becomes unpopular, 255; makes terms with Yalbaq and returns to Baghdad, 256, 257; persecuted by Ibn Muqlah, 259; flies to Arrajan, 265; which he leaves for Ramhurmuz, *ibid.*; and defeats Qarma*t*ians, 280, 284; declines authority of Ibn Ra'iq, made minister of Ma'awin for Ahwaz, *ibid*; appointed governor of Ispahan, *ibid.* 287; summoned to be chamberlain, 295; goes to Wasit, *ibid.*; holds that office, 305; ousts vizier, *ibid.*; defeated by Harun b. Gharib at Nahrabin, but succeeds owing to death of latter, 309; falsely boasts of having plotted death of Mardawij, 310; arrested, 318, foll.

Mohammed b. Yazdād.—Torturer fo Ma'mun, N. 66.

Mohammed b. Yazdād.—Ibn Ra'iq's war minister in Basrah, 364; defeated by Baridi, 369.

Mohammed b. Yūsuf.—The qa*d*i; see Abu 'Umar.

Abu Mohammed Ibn 'Imrān b. Shahīn.—See *H*asan b. 'Imran.

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Abū Mohammed.—The librarian, S. 262.

Abu Mohammed Sulaimānī Hāshimī.—Called 'Abbād, N. 251.

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Ibn al-Mu'allim.—Deputy of Muqallad, S. 282.
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Abu'l-Muammal, son of Muwaffaq Abu 'Ali.—Called Rabib al-Ni'mah, H. 348 ; granted his estates, 371.
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Mu'ayyid al-d. Buwaihi Abu Mansūr, son of Rukn al-d.—Evacuates Ispahan, ii. 159 ; brought back by Ibn al-'Amid, 160 ; comes to Baghdad to ask for Mu'izz al-d.'s daughter, 167 ; governor of Ispahan at time of meeting (365), 363 ; given title, 221 (355) ; finds fault with Abu'l-Fat*h*'s arrogance, ii. 302 ; builds palace in Ispahan, 363 ; does homage to 'A*d*ud al-d., 364 ; Fakhr al-d. with him, 415 ; replies submissively to 'A*d*ud al-d., 415 ; given Hamadhan and Nahawand, S. 10 ; appointed to Jurjan and Tabaristan, 15 ; attacks Astrabad, 16 (371) ; defeats Qabus, 17 ; reinforced, 28 ; reestablished himself in Jurjan, 90 ; death (373), 90 ; plans cut short by death, 91 ; death of his son, 123 ; 262.
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Mubārak b. A*h*mad Sīrāfī Abū Sa'īd.—A witticism of his, N. 88.
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Muhadhdhib al-d. 'Alī b. Nasr Abu'l-*H*asan.—Employed by Muzaffar al-Muwaffaq, S. 90 ; succeeds him (376), 134 ; obtains title Muhadhdhib al-d., *ibid* ; his good government, 135 ; marries Baha al-d.'s daughter, 135 ; protects Qadir, 149 ; helps him at his accession, 206 ; Baha al-d. borrows of him, 254 ; marries his daughter, 254 ; lends again, 257 ; applicants at his court, 265 ; mediates for vizierate of 'Ali b. A*h*mad, 268 ; protects 'Ali b. A*h*mad (385), 267 ; takes Basrah, 273 ; mediates for 'Ali b. Mazyad, 304 ; and Ibn al-Waththab, 304 ; visited by Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, 307 ; conspires with Yaghma, H. 419 ; builds palace at Saliq, 455.

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(iv.) Ibn Muqlah *H*asan [b. *H*asan b.] 'Alī.—Finance minister of Mu'izz al-d. (334), ii. 96.

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*Sābūr, Country of.—S. 324; H. 429, 431.

*Sābūr.—District of Fars where Habashi ended his days, ii. 246.

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*Sābūr Khwāst.—Capital of Badr b. *H*asanawaihi, S. 291 ; H. 454.

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Ibn Sābūr, The Collector.—See Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Sabur.

Sābusī Ibn Ya*h*ya Abu'l-*H*asan.—Reconciles Mohammed b. 'Umar with Ibn Isma'il, S. 307, 309.

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*S*adaqah b. 'Alī Muammal.—Deputy qa*d*i of Nisibin, H. 394.

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*Sādinjan.—S. 316.

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*S*āfī.—Chamberlain of Abu'l-Fa*d*l the vizier, ii. 305 ; sets fire to Karkh, 308.

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*S*āfī *H*uramī.—Brings Muqtadir to the palace and prevents his being superseded on the way, 3, 4 ; arrests Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 8 ; gets Mohammed b. Dawud arrested, 9 ; N. 139.

*S*āfī, The Treasurer.—Hujari official spared, 358.
*S*āfī.—One of the Saji, N. 95.
*S*āfī.—Retainer of Tuzun, prefect of police in Baghdad (332), ii. 48; his chamberlain, 79; defeated by Ispahdost and *S*aimari, 92.
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*Sāfiyah.—Retreat of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 221; dismissed thither, 325; H. 419.
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*S*afiyyah.—Daughter of 'Abd al-Samad, quoted, S. 148.
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205 ; deputy for Abu'l-Fadl, 243 ; arrests 'Alawid conspirators, 247 ; arrested but not executed, 366 ; released, 374 ; N. 40.
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*Saihan.—Canal in Basrah, N. 39.
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[Sāj Abu'l-.—(Tab. iii. 1656 ; invested with Ma'awin of Saqy al-Furat; 1658 (252), sent by Wasif to Makkah, (254), 1687, made governor; of Diyar Mudar, Qinnasrin and 'Awasim.]

Ibn Abi'l-Sāj Yūsuf b. Dēwadādh Abu'l-Qāsim.—Governor of Armenia and Adharbaijan (296), 16; revolts (304) after fall of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 45, foll.; defeats Khaqani, 46; evacuates Rayy, 47; defeats Mu'nis at *S*arat, 47; afterwards defeated at Ardabil and brought in triumph to Baghdad (307), 50; Furat charged with abetting his rebellion, 64; released and made minister of Rayy, etc. (310), 83; departed thither, *ibid.*; charged with keeping back revenue of Armenia and Adharbaijan, 116; seduced from allegiance (according to Ibn al-Furat) by Na*s*r, *ibid.*; put in charge of all eastern provinces, 147; comes to Wasit, 148; discovers Mohammed b. Khalaf's plot against him (315), 166, foll.; defeated and captured by Abu *T*ahir, 174; executed by order of Abu *T*ahir (315), 178; his fear of Dailemites, N. 156; [first mentioned Tabari iii. 1783 (255)].

Sājī Retainers.—Go with Mu'nis to Raqqah, 117; promised equality with *H*ujaris, and in consequence of disappointment join with Qahir, 261–264; sent against Qahir by Ibn Muqlah, 286; with Yaqut, 297; offended by Harun b. Gharib's proposals, 306; pitch their tents at palace gate, 319; swore to assist Badr Kharshani, 333; corps destroyed by Ibn Ra'iq at Wasit (324), 351.

Salāmah.—Offends Umm Musa, 40; chamberlain of 'Ali b. 'Isa; brings money from him to Baghdad, 146.

Salāmah Barqa'īdī.—*H*amdanid officer, envoy to 'A*d*ud al-d., ii. 391; governor of Diyar Mu*d*ar, 392.

Salāmah Rashīqī.—Deputy for Bekjur at Raqqah, S. 209; obtains promise of safety which is violated, 214, 215.

Salāmah *T*ūlūnī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Sent to fetch 'Ali b. 'Isa (314), 149; brings money from Muqtadir to Ibn Abi'l-Saj, 173; chamberlain of Qahir (324), 266, 268, 272; mediates for Baridi, 273, 285, 287; chamberlain to Muttaqi (329), ii. 3; made chief of Bachkamite Turks (329), 13; enters Baghdad, 14; shows himself, 17; N. 137.

*Salamiyyah.—Abu'l-Ma'ali goes there, ii. 256n.

Sālār.—Title of Marzuban b. Mohammed, ii. 115, 161, 177.

Sālār b. Bā'Abdallah Surkh.—Suspected of deserting Bakhtiyar for 'A*d*ud al-d., ii. 367, 368; deserts, 368; raises army for Sharaf al-d., S. 128.

Sālār b. Bakhtiyār.—His name to be used to protect Shirzad's estates, ii. 259; marries Baktijur's daughter, 282.

Sālār.—Son of Washmagir, hostage to Ibn Mu*h*taj rescued by *H*asan b. Fairuzan, ii. 7, 8.

Ibn Abi'l-Salāsil.—Minister of estates in Ahwaz (315), 157; arrested, 158; (Abu'l-Salasil was of Wasit, Tabari, ii. 1627).

*S*āli*h* b. 'Abdallāh Abū Sa'd.—Envoy for Fakhr al-d. to Khorasan, S. 99.

*S*āli*h* b. 'Alī Rūdhbārī.—Displaces Abu'l-*H*asan Maghribi, S. 219.

*S*āli*h* Khurasī.—Called owner of the prayer-carpet, 16n.

*S*āli*h* b. Wasīf.—Compared to Shirzad, ii. 258.

Ibn *S*āli*h*ān.—See Mohammed b. *H*asan.

Sālim.—S. 24.

Sālim b. Ja'far Kutāmī Abū Tammām.—Commands force for Ibn 'Ammar against Manjutakin, S. 223; defeats him, *ibid.*; spares his life; treats Damascus well, 224; expelled, 225, arrested in Ramlah, 226.
*al-Salīq.—Canal in the Marsh, S. 205; Sabur flies thither (386), 277; H. 455.
*Salmās.—Reached by *H*usain b. Sa'id b. *H*amdan (332); ii. 65, 136; taken by Daisam (344), 161; re-taken by Marzuban, *ibid.*
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*Samīrān in *T*arm.—Asfar b. Shirawaihi attacked there, 275; Marzuban sent thither, by Rukn al-d., ii. 115 (337), 133, 148, 180.
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Ibn al-Samsār.—Name for 'Ubaidallah b. *H*usain, the qa*d*i.
Sanad al-daulah.—See *H*abashi.
Ibn Sanbar Abū Mohammed.—Called Sanbar b. al-Hasan b. Sanbar, leads Qarma*t*ian cavalry (316), 183; ii. 55; chief of the seven viziers, 56; brings back Black Stone, 127.
Sanctuary.—In Mashhad 'Ali, S. 214.
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*Sanīr, Mount.—ii. 256n.
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*Sarāt, near Baghdad.—Ruzbahan imprisoned there, ii. 165; Abu'l-Fadl's palace in it, 405; H. 419; N. 134.
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*Sawād.—Allocation of, ii. 96, 98; 248.
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*Shāburkhwāst.—Between Sus and Rayy, 317; *cf.* Saburkhwast.
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